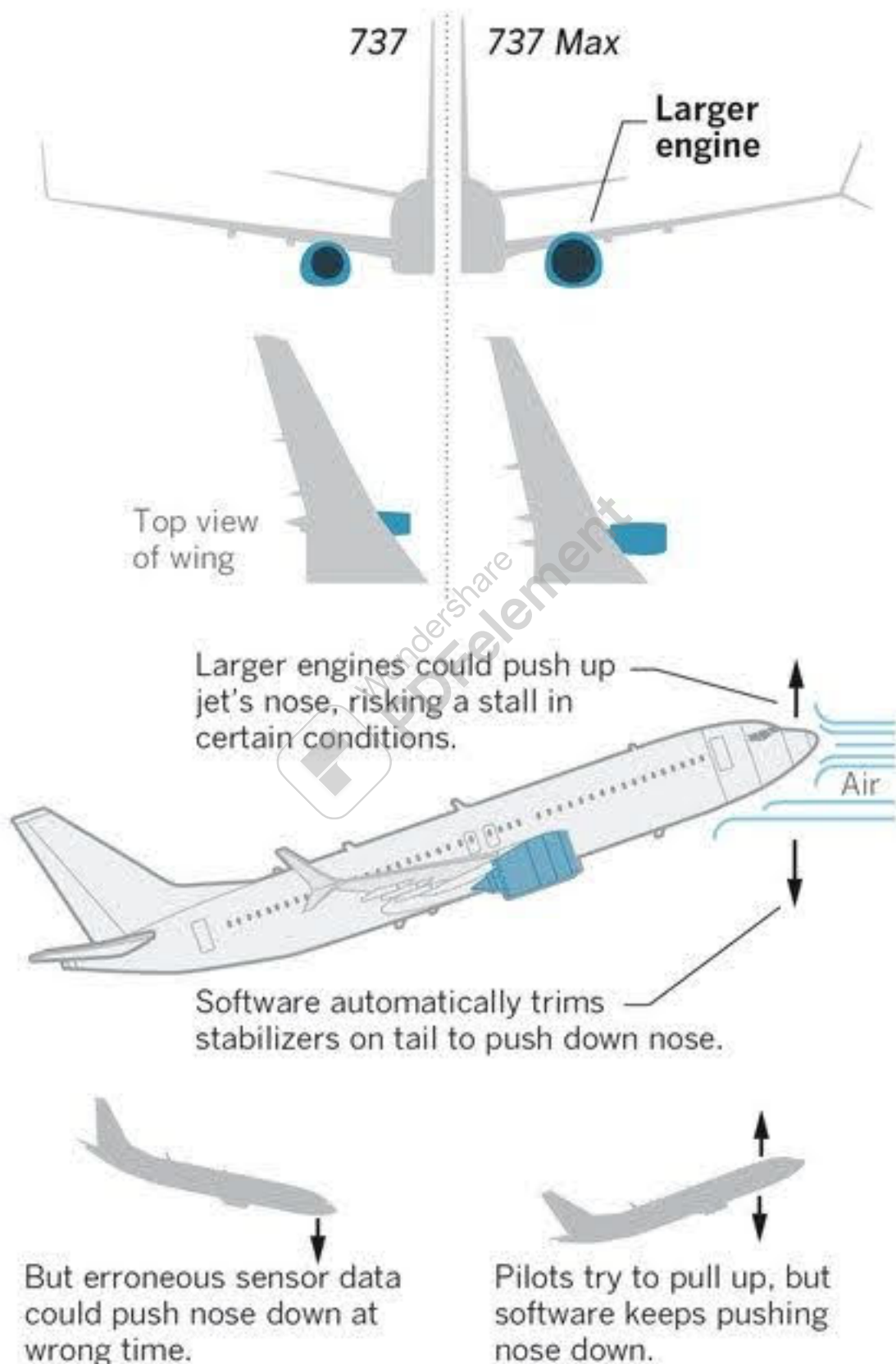


Possible issues with 737 upg

Boeing adopted larger, more fuel-efficient engines that were mounted farther forward and higher.





Patented Aug. 27, 1946

2,406,506

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

ALL-WING AIRPLANE

John K. Northrop, Los Angeles, Calif., assignor to
Northrop Aircraft, Inc., Hawthorne, Calif., a
corporation of California

FIG. 1



FIG. 2

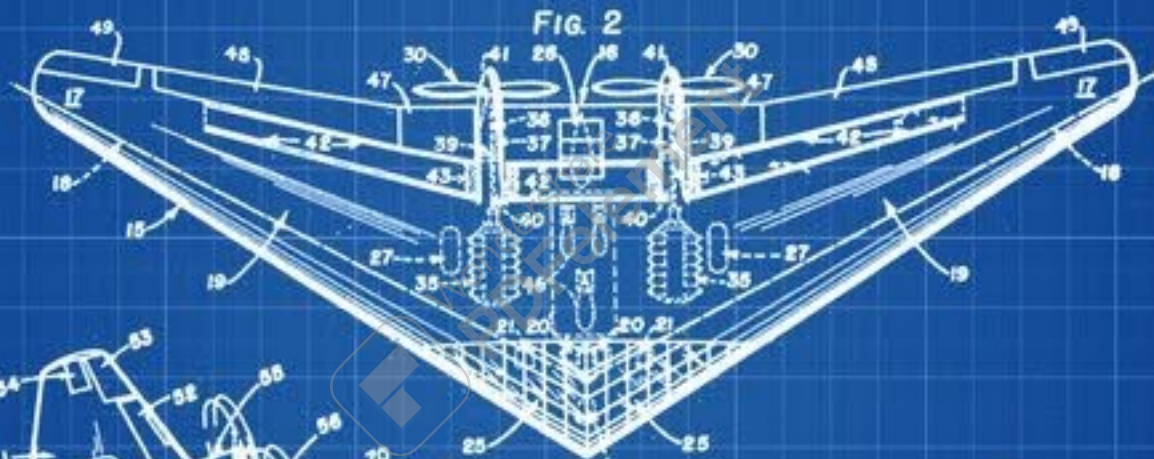
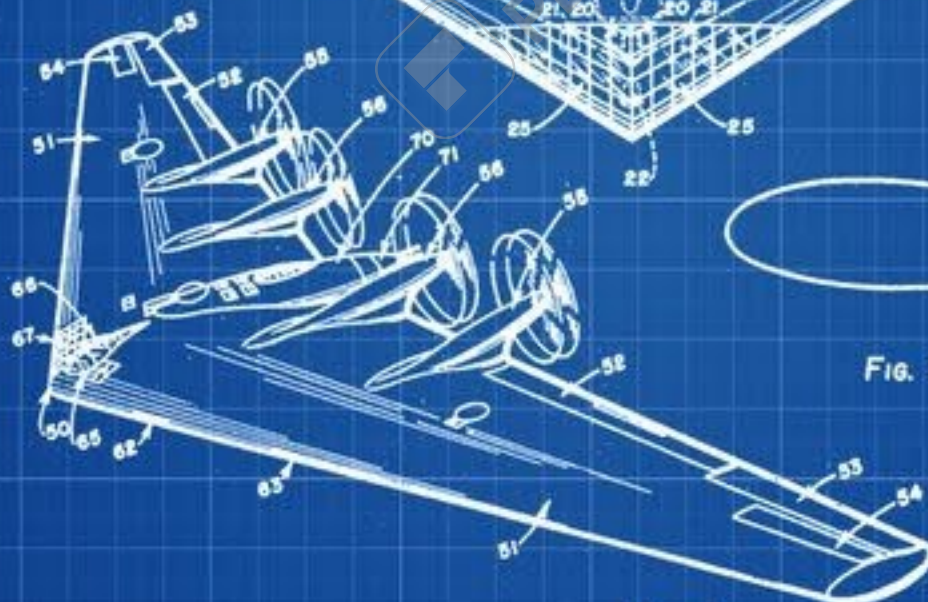


FIG. 3a



FIG. 4



JOHN K. NORTHROP
INVENTOR.

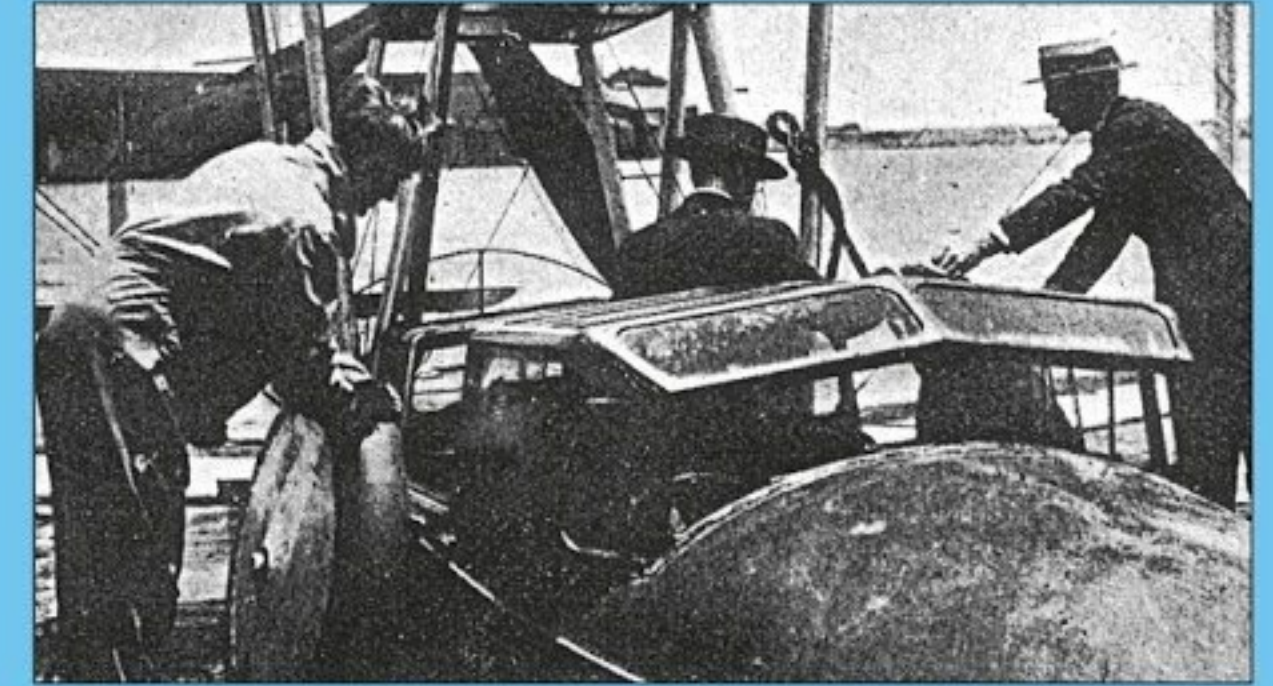
BY *Lippinott & McCall*
ATTORNEYS.



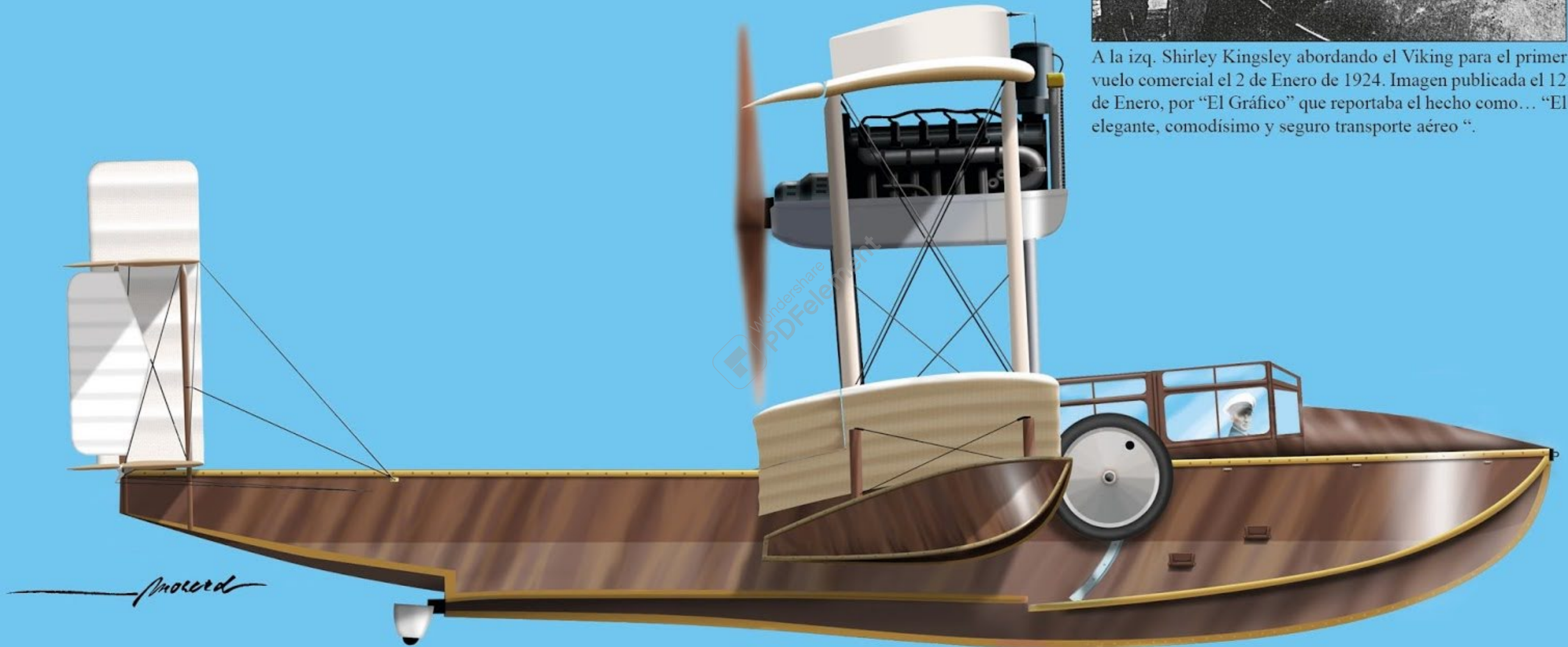








A la izq. Shirley Kingsley abordando el Viking para el primer vuelo comercial el 2 de Enero de 1924. Imagen publicada el 12 de Enero, por “El Gráfico” que reportaba el hecho como... “El elegante, comodísimo y seguro transporte aéreo”.



Vickers Type 73 Viking IV (msn 20)

Compañía Rioplatense de Aviación también River Plate Aviation Company. Buenos Aires, Enero 1924.

Aeronave incorporada en Octubre de 1925 por el Servicio de Aviación Naval con matrícula R-8.

Bautizado “Marinero Herrero” en homenaje al Marinero Primero Aeronautico Carlos Herrero, que perdió la vida en un accidente a bordo de un Avro 552 el 12 de Agosto de 1925, junto al Mecánico Maquinista de 2° Pablo Scaffino.





28768 AC







NORTHROP YB-49



GOTHA P-60 B



JUNKERS JU 287



DOUGLAS "SKYROCKET"
D-558-2



MESSERSCHMITT P.1110



DE HAVILLAND D.H. 108



ARSENAL VG-70



MESSERSCHMITT
ME 163 "KOMET"



ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH
AW 52



RHEINTOCHTER

FIG. 6. — QUELQUES TYPES D'AVIONS A AILE EN FLÈCHE





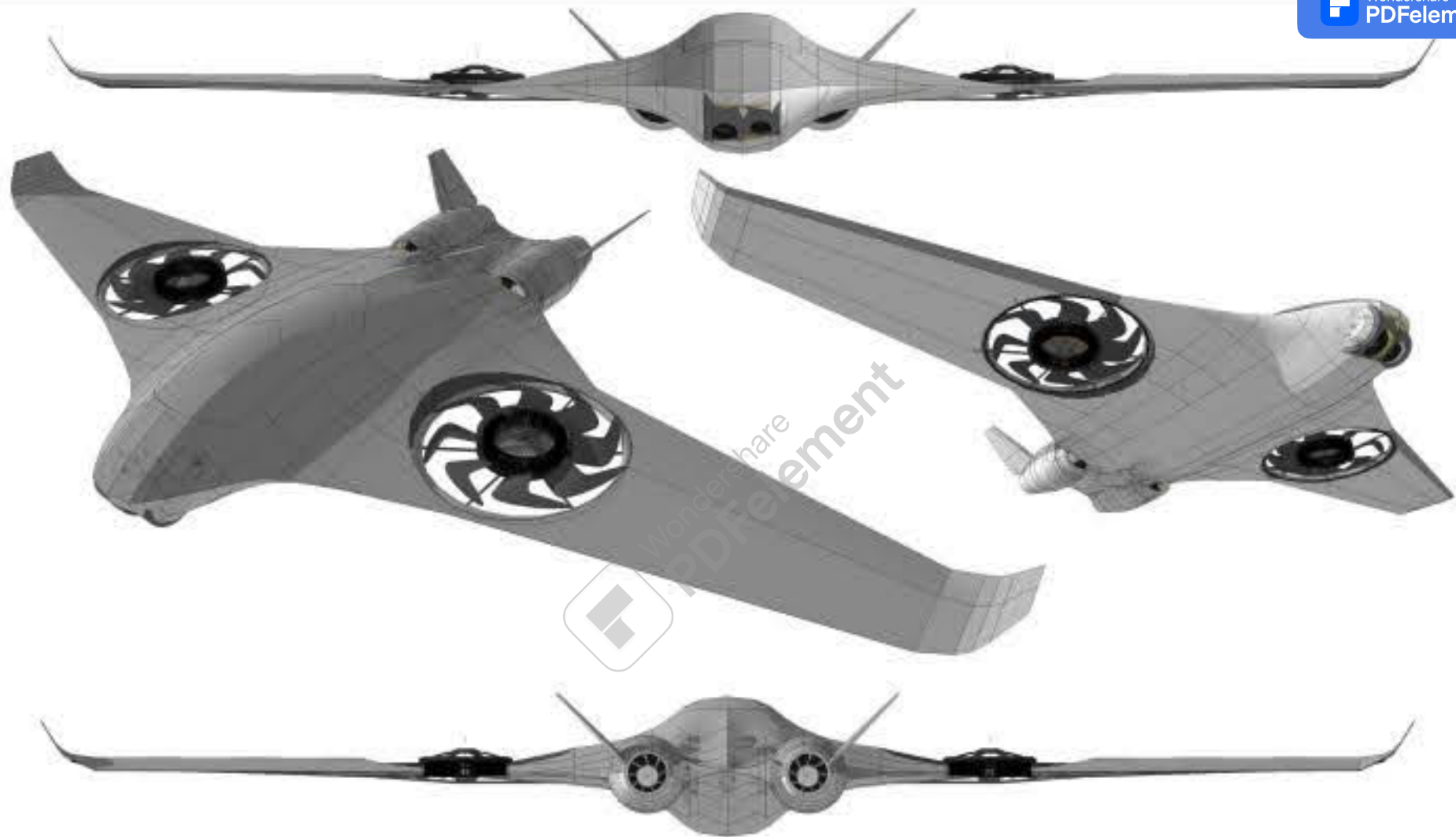




Junkers Ju 87 G-2 von Oberst Hans Ulrich Rudel





















Vought OS2U Kingfisher







PLAIN

SLOTTED

SPLIT

ZAP

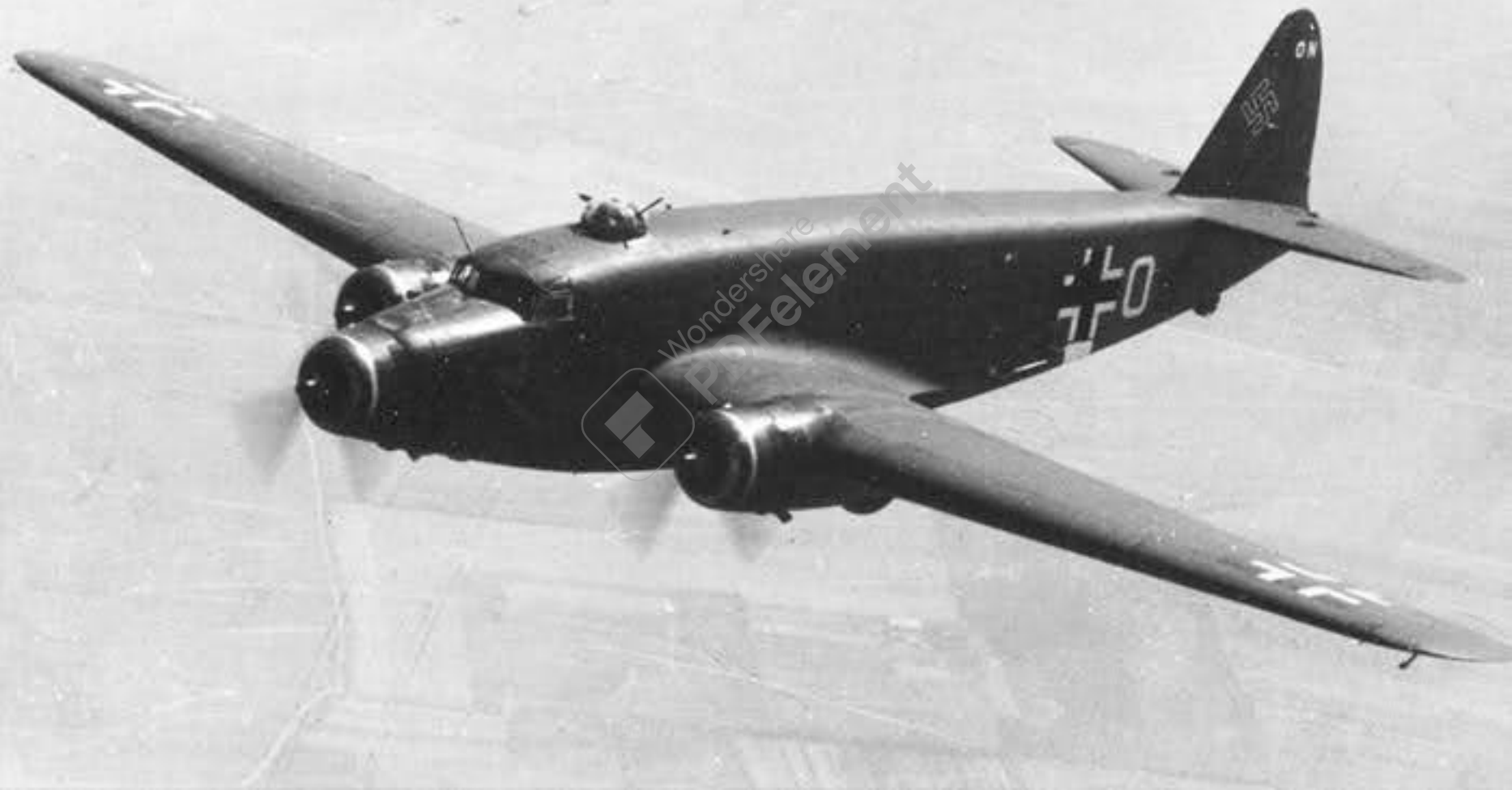
FOWLER

DOUBLE SLOTTED

DOUBLE SLOTTED
FLAP AND
LEADING EDGE SLAT

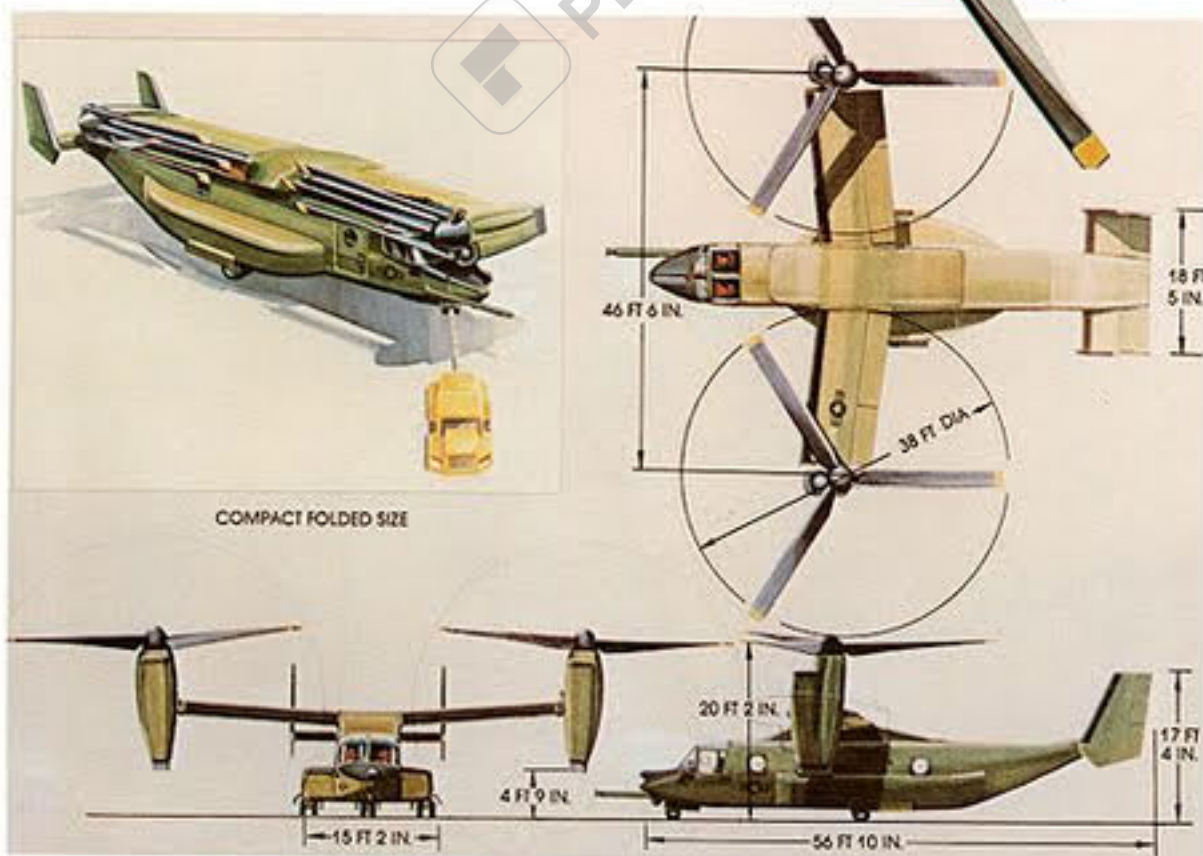
Flaps







MULTIMISSION TILTROTOR









23-11-15
SETW/15

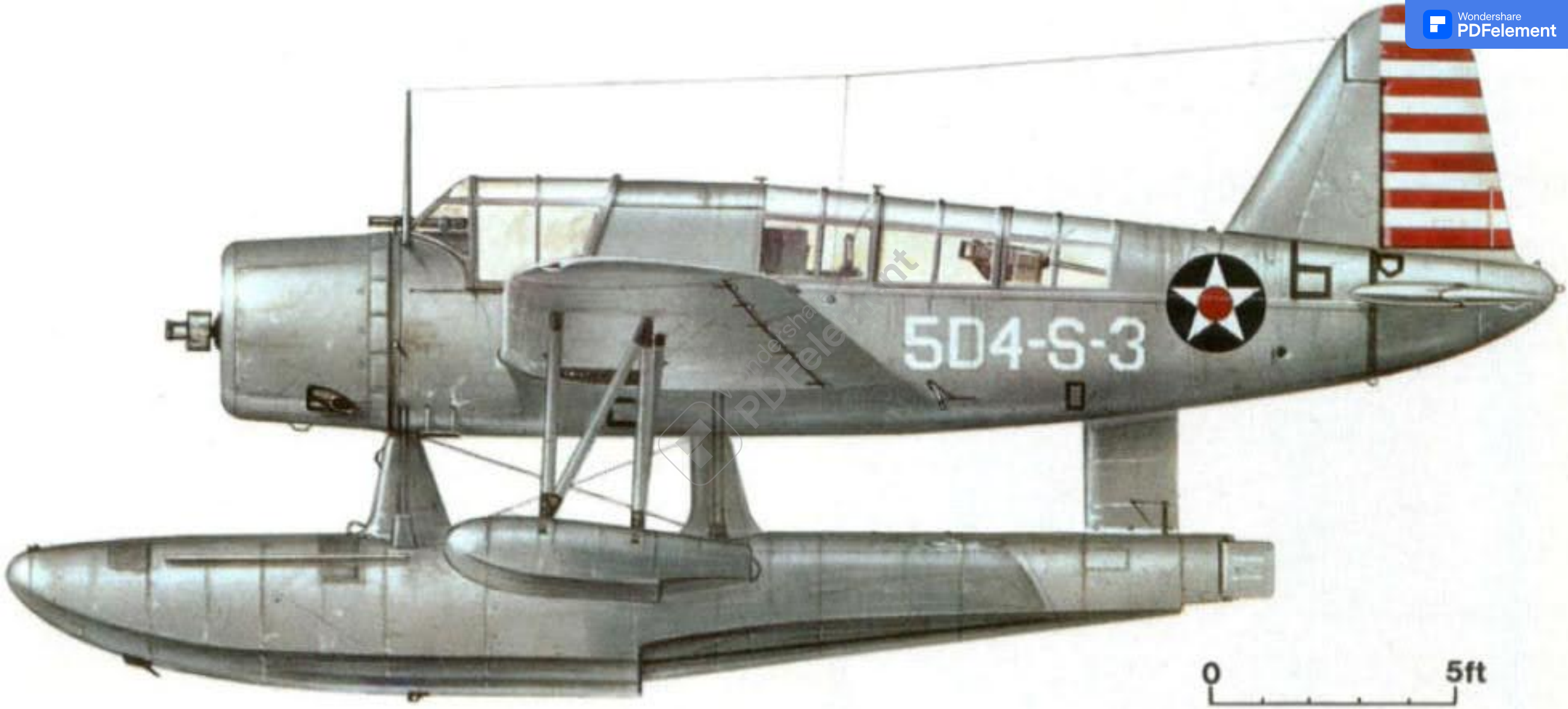


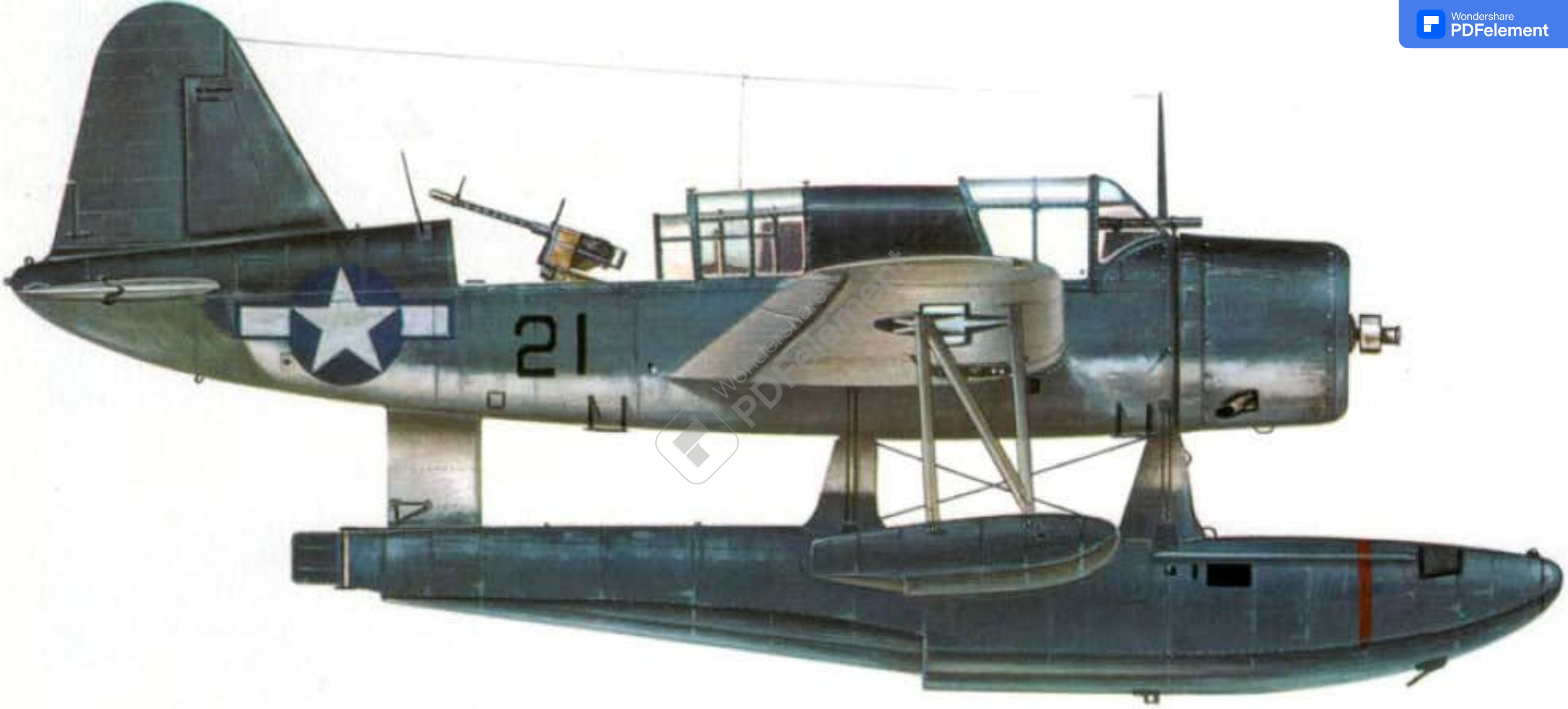
PROFESSOR PAT PENDING IN THE CONVERT-O-CAR













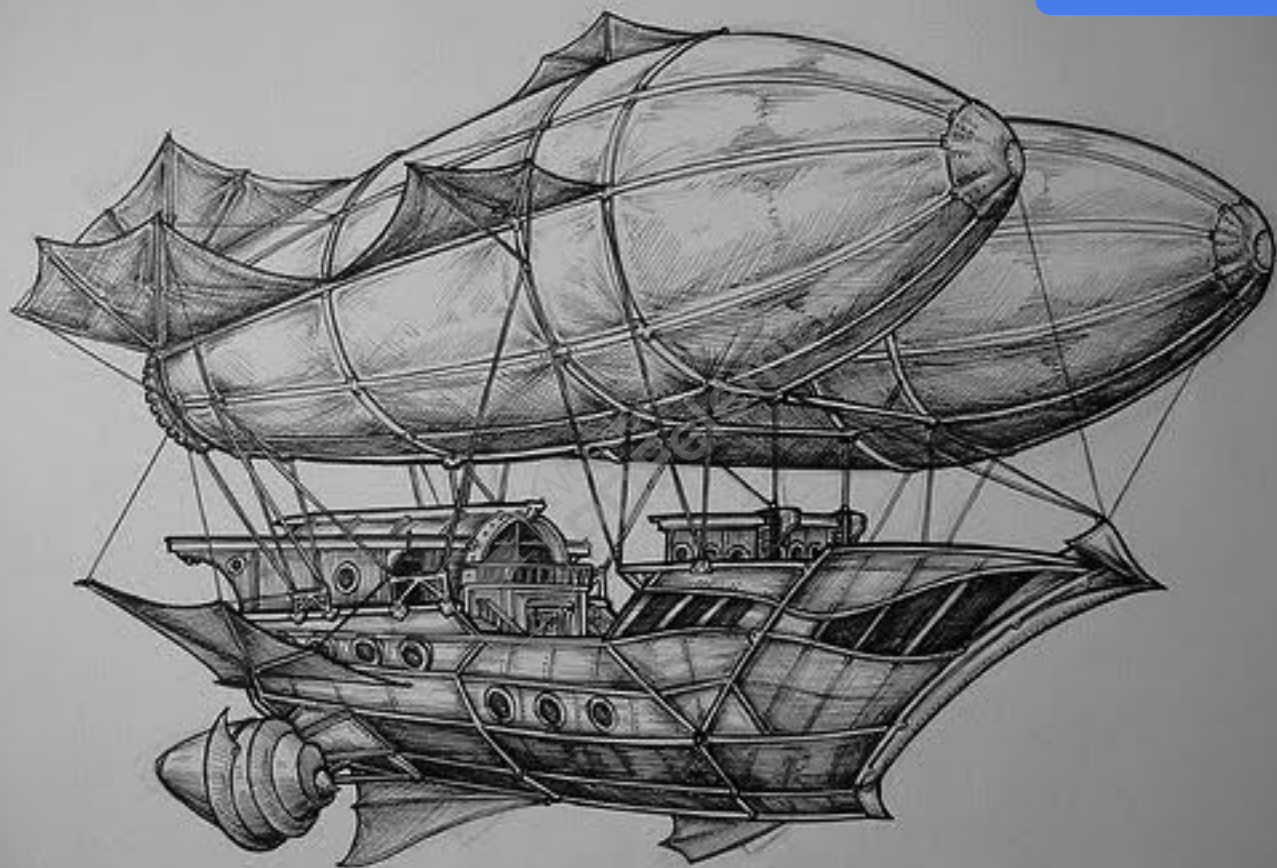




Sergeant Maynard Smith: over the English Channel, May 1, 1943













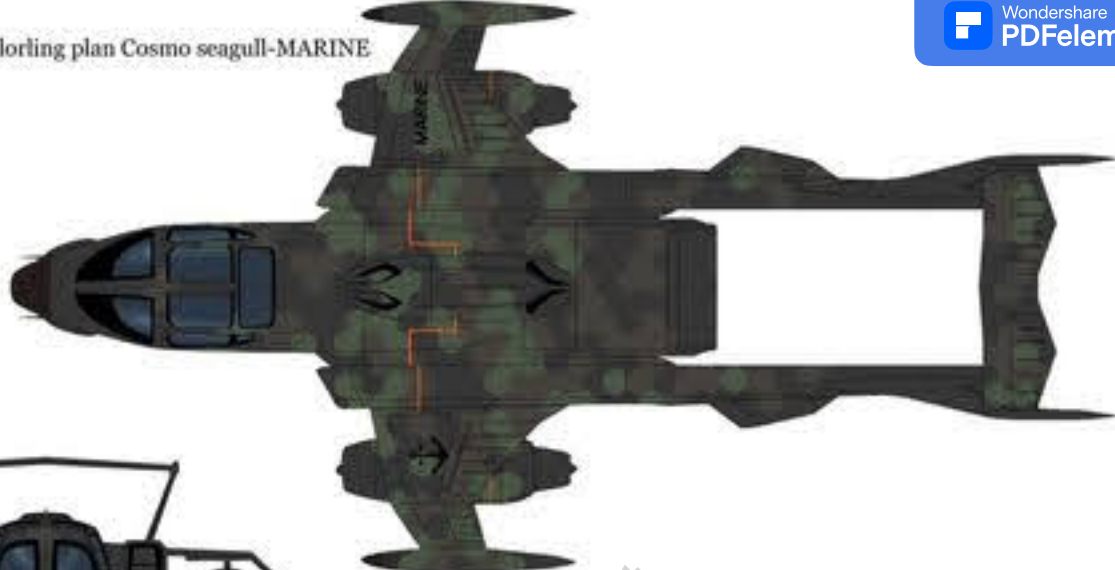






YAMATO2202 additional coloring plan Cosmo seagull-MARINE
BY Makoto kobayashi 2016

ここに示した以外の
各種コーションデータ、
航法灯は
ヤマト搭載機に準じる



機体番号は011から019
シリアルコードは胴にZZZ-をつける

機体番号
014 2356789
MARINE
ZZZ-014
シリアルコード



機体番号

シリアルコード







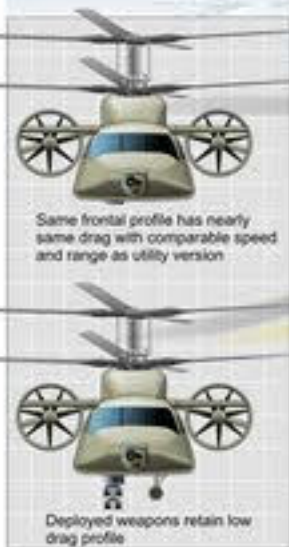




2009/04/16



JMR MPS Attack Operational Suitability



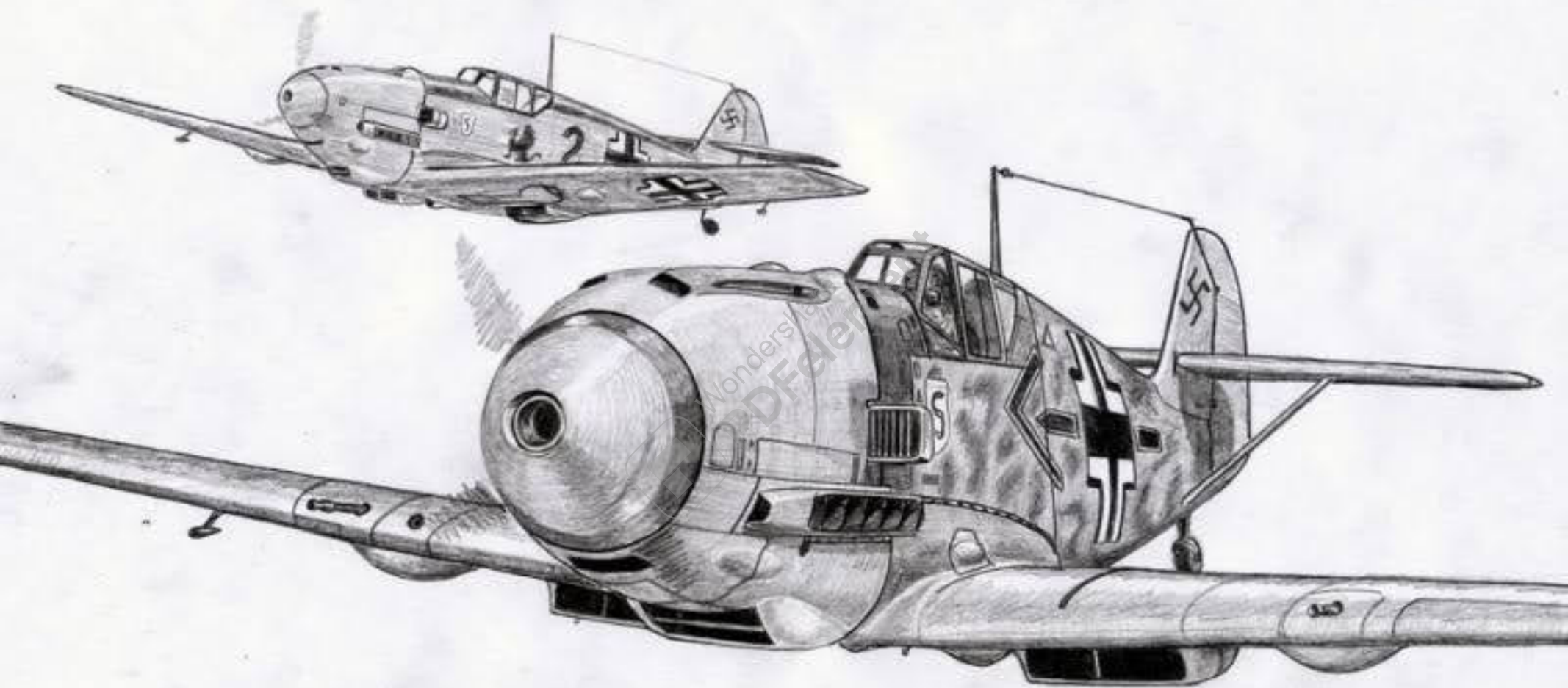
Weapons Bay Doors close to keep debris out of cabin

Internal weapons arrangement



30 mm gun has full 360 degrees coverage

Over 90% Commonality with Utility Variant



[Handwritten signature]
22, 01, 2011







SUB POD ATLANTIS

ARMAMENTS:

8 MISS TORPEDOS

2 HARPOONS

BATTERY TIME (APPROX) 40 MIN.

CREW: 2



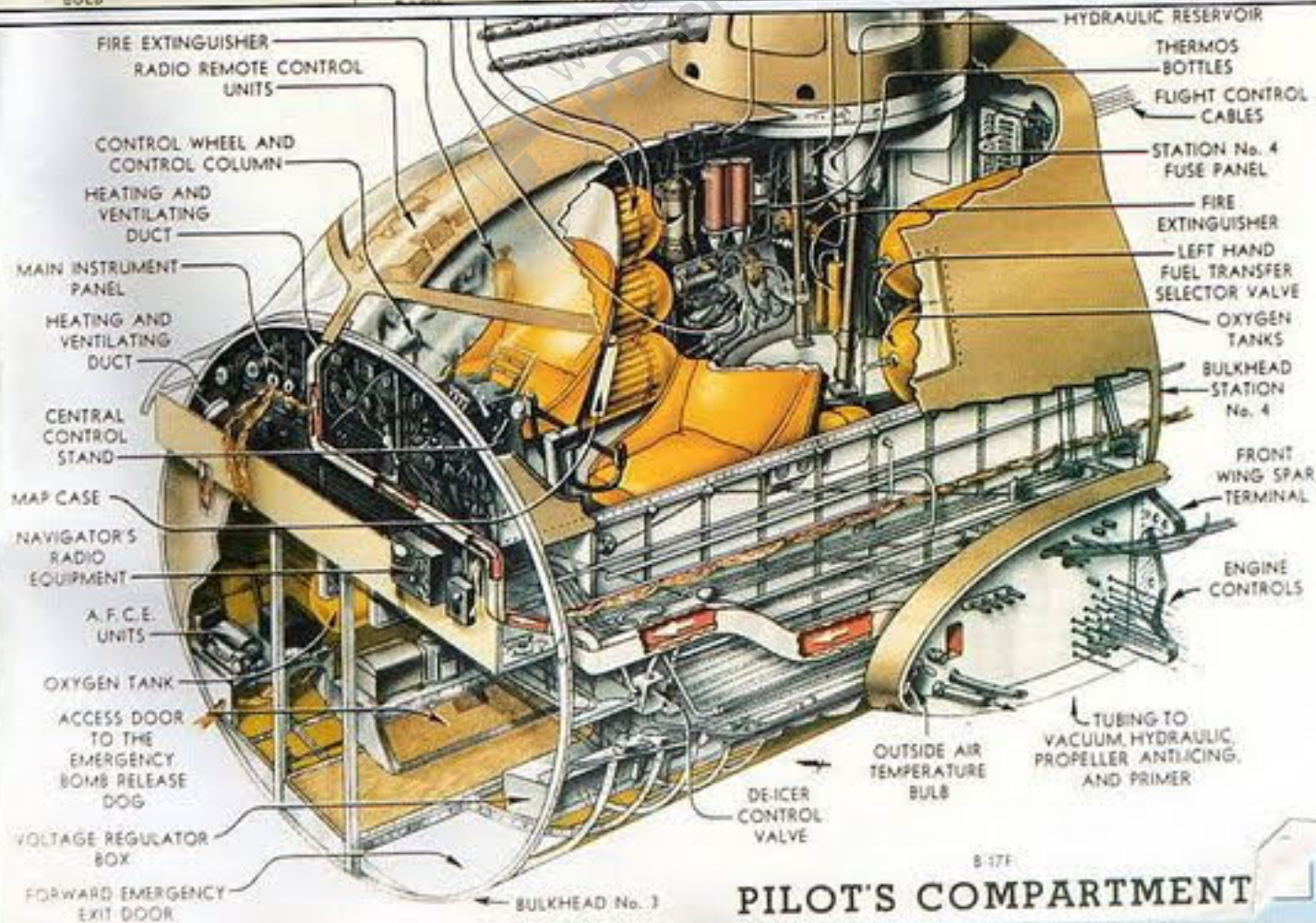
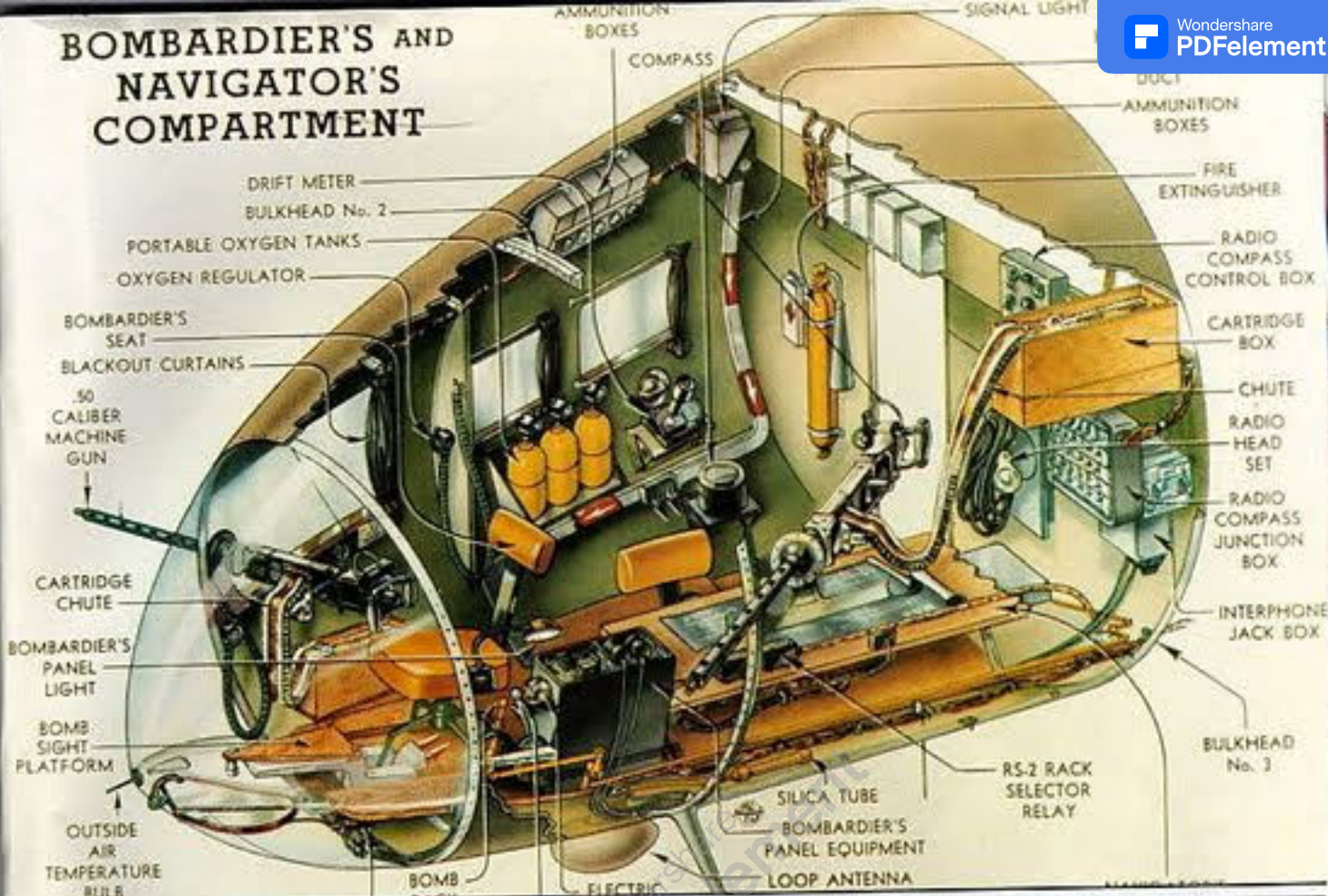






Ac
MIR 001

BOMBARDIER'S AND NAVIGATOR'S COMPARTMENT



PILOT'S COMPARTMENT













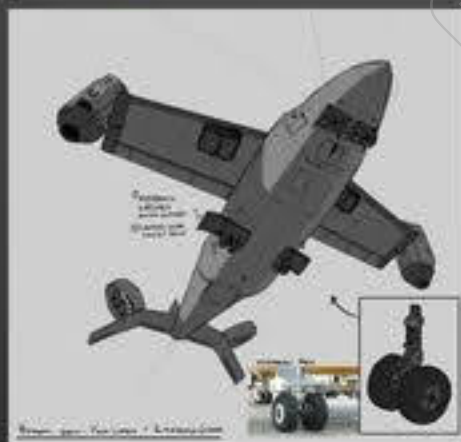
Primary Color: Red



Engines can pivot 90°

Horizontal Flight

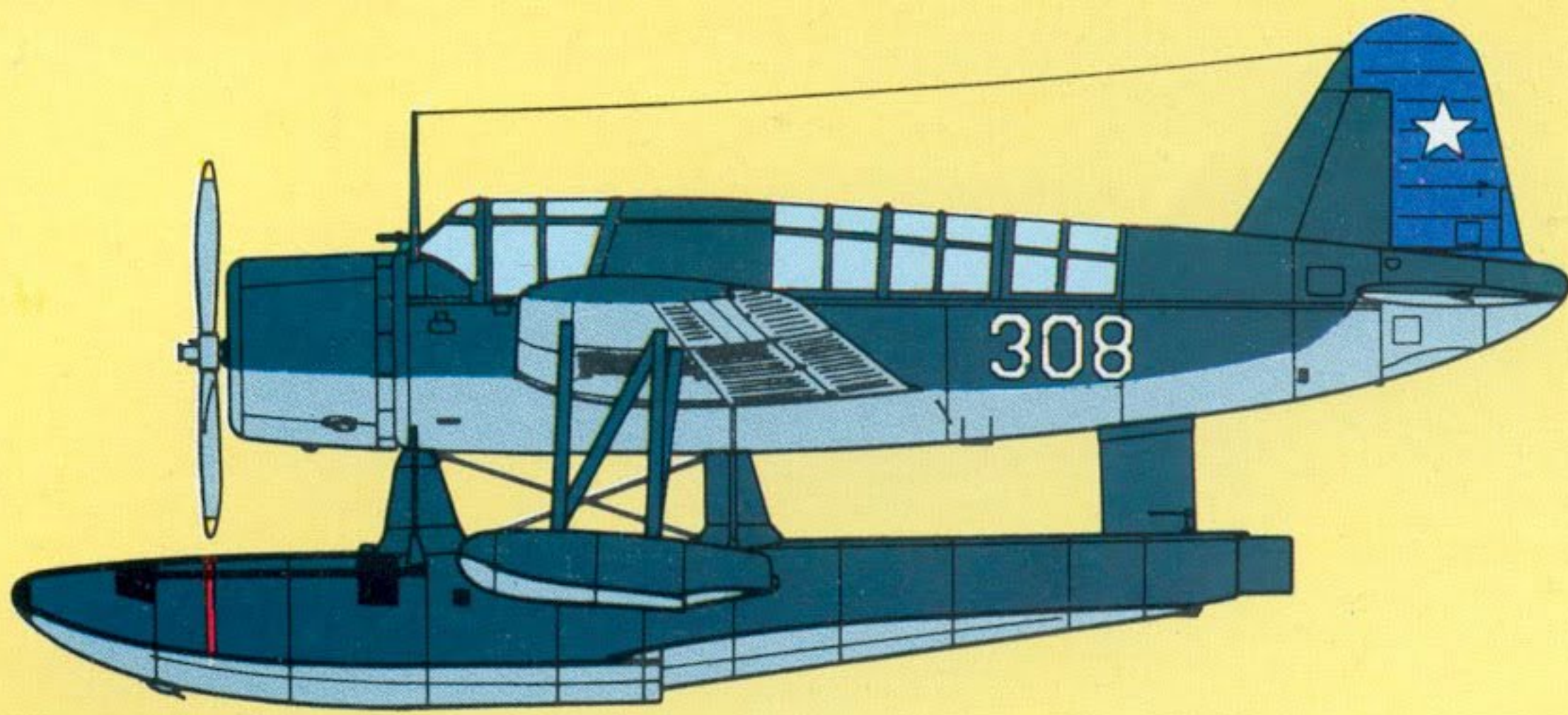
Vertical Landing



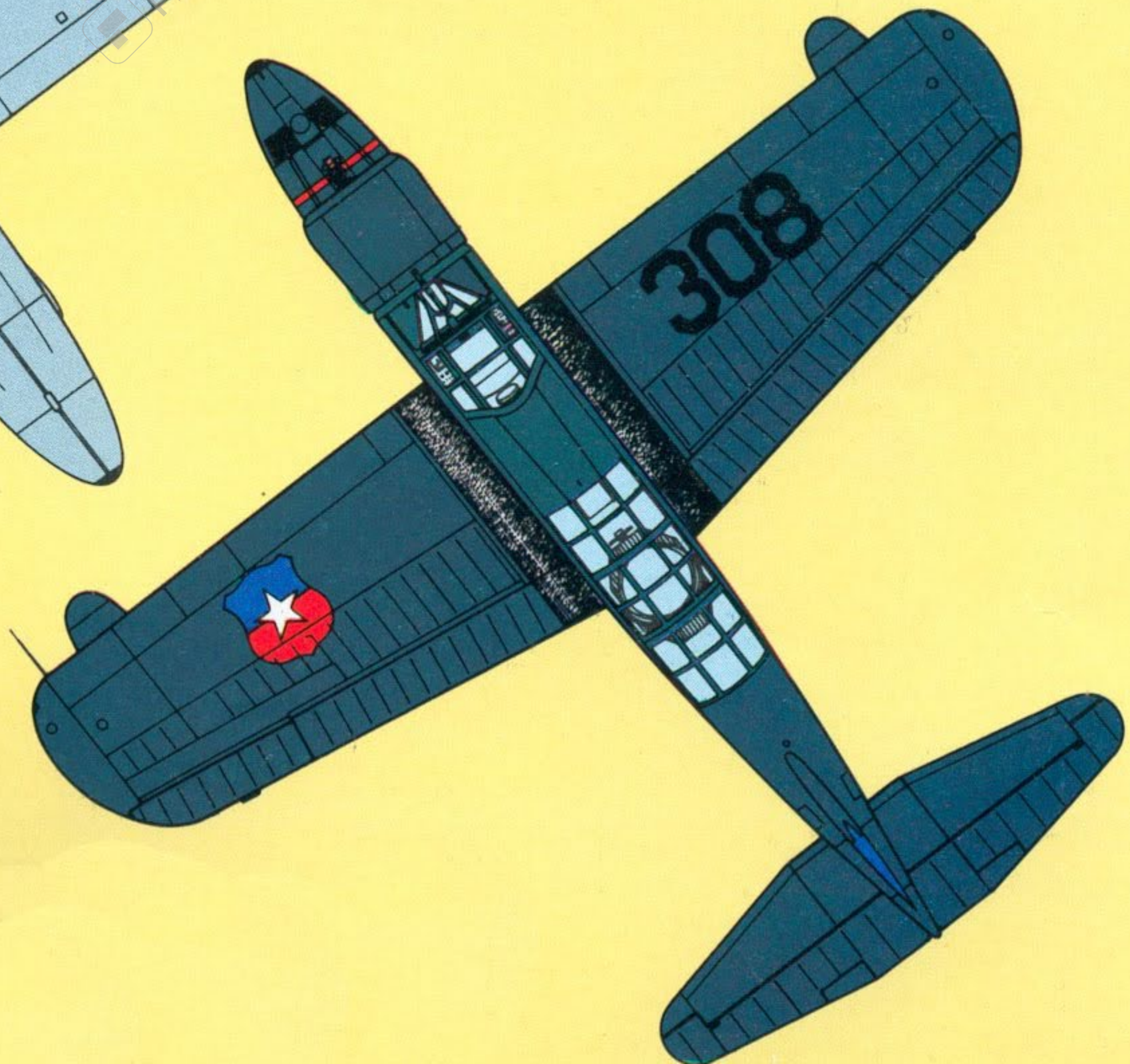
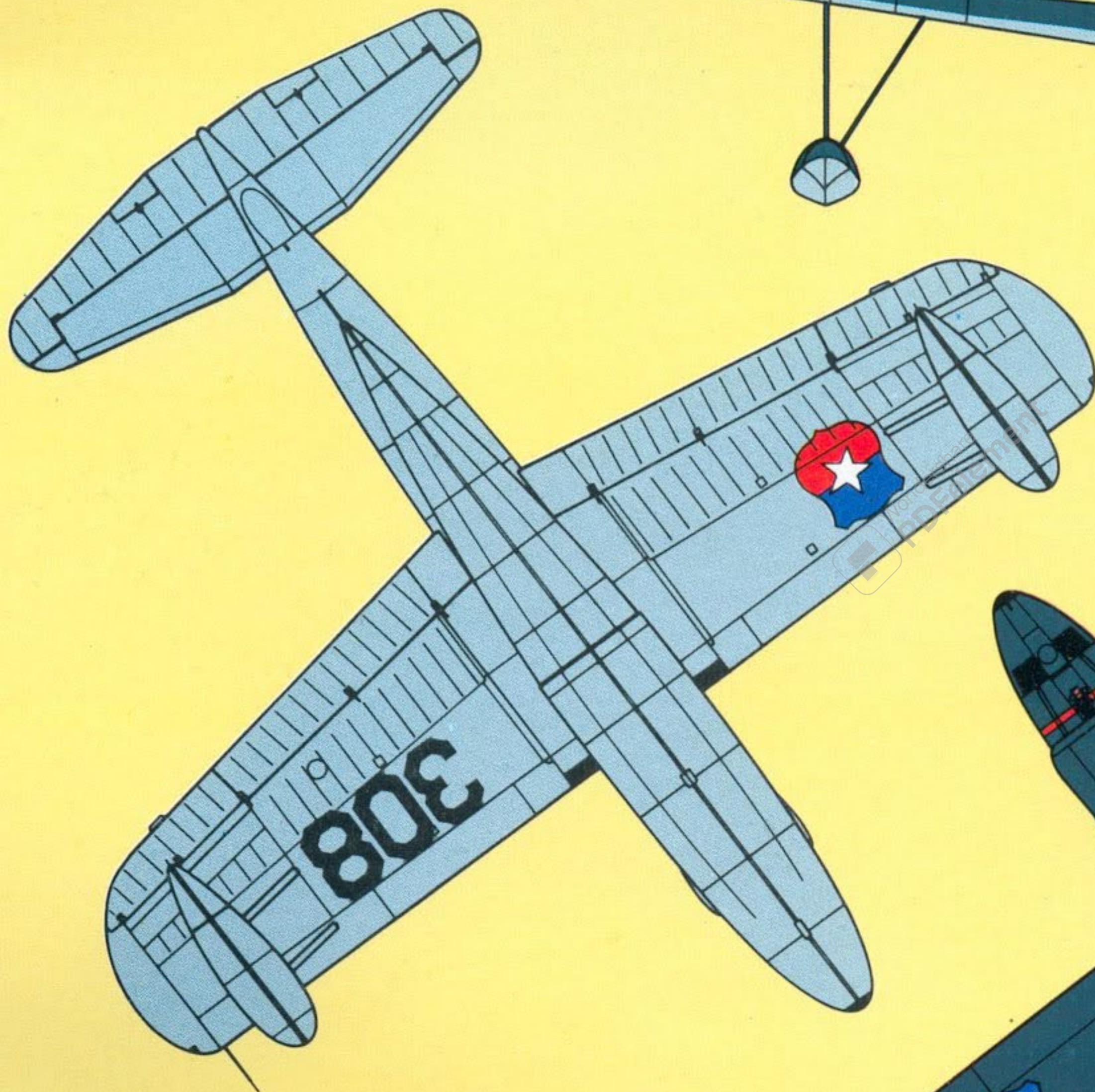
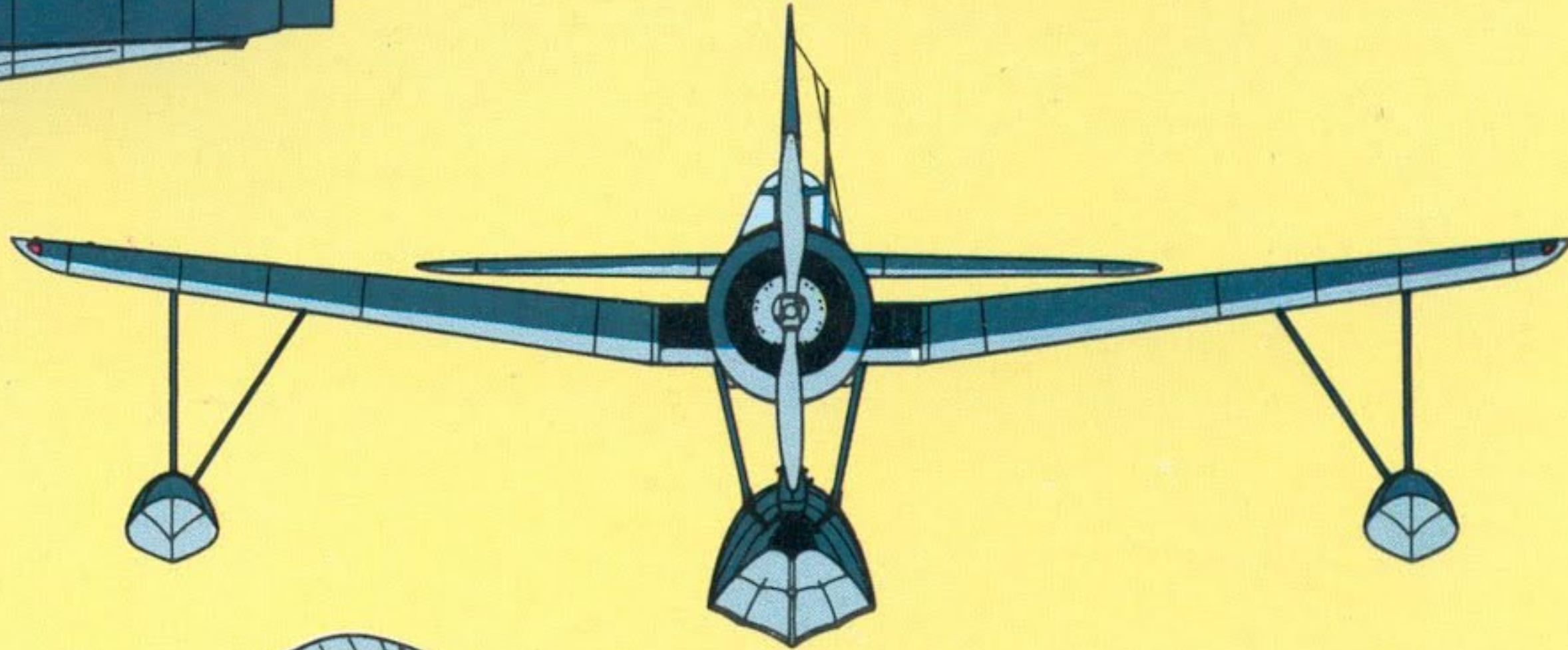
Retractable Canopy

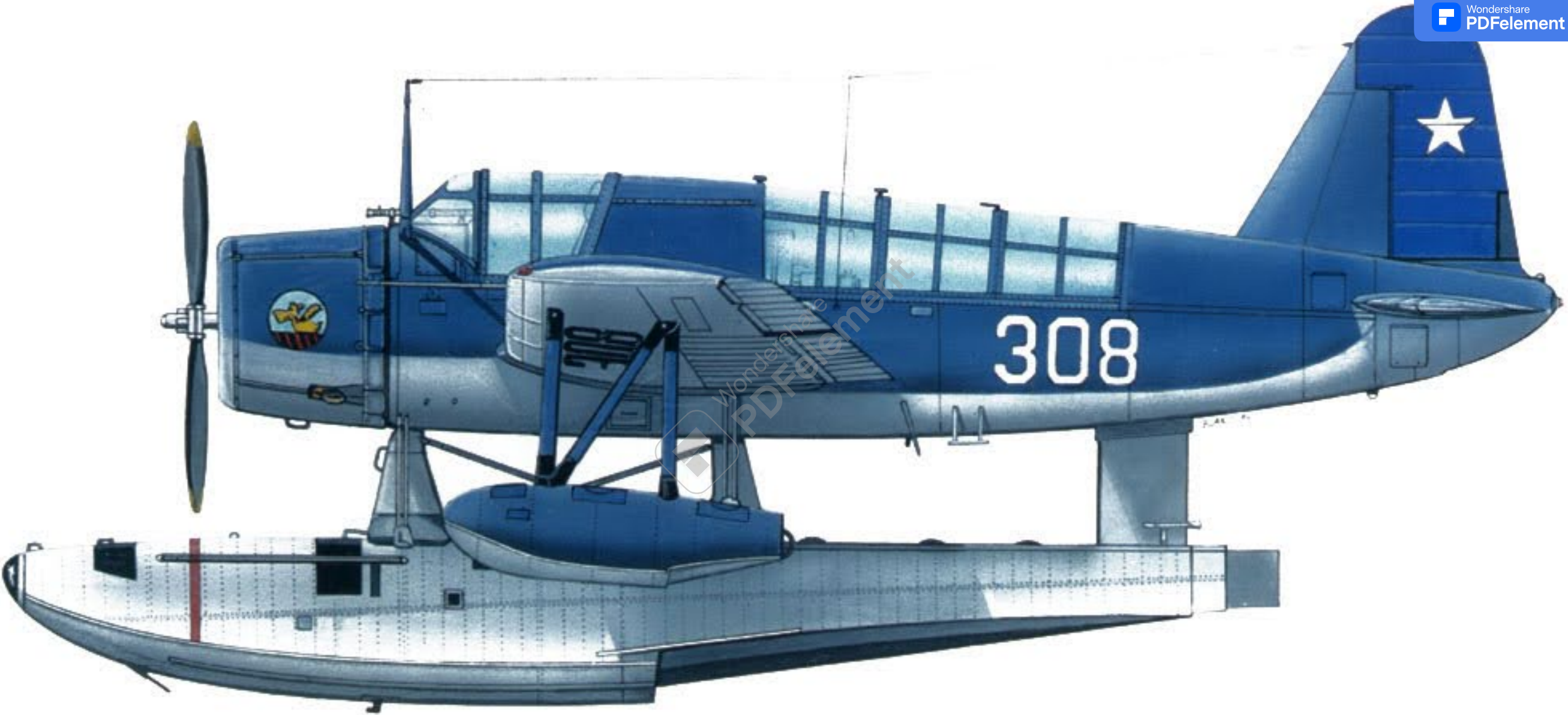


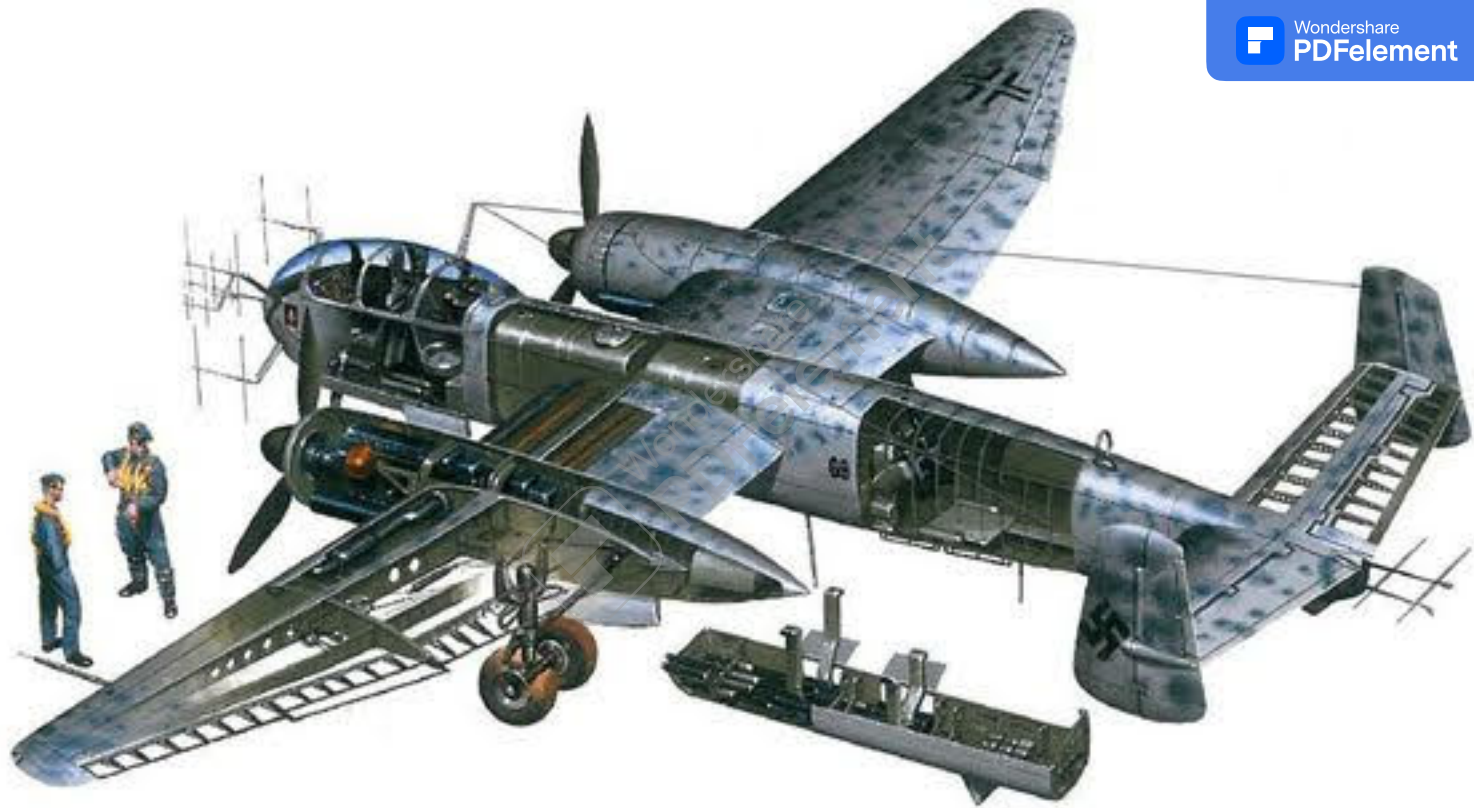


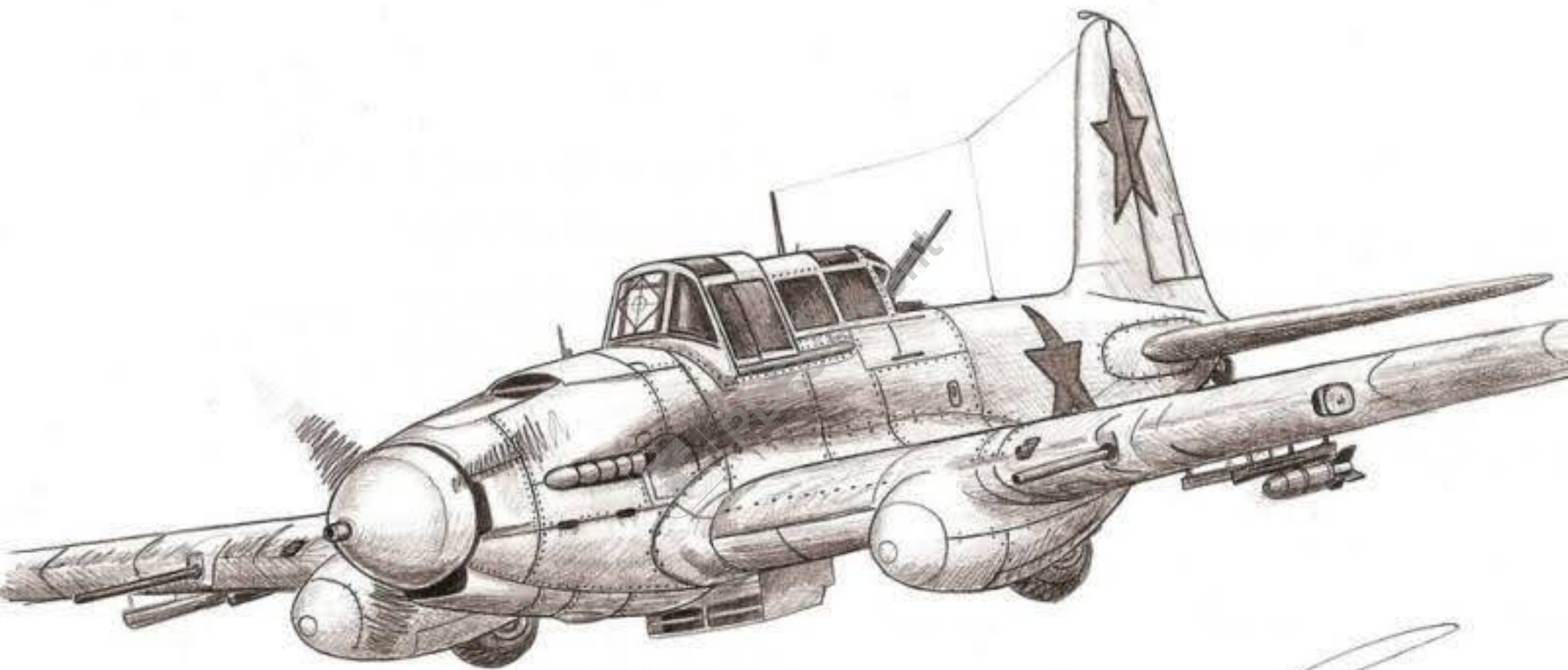


Vista del OS2U-3 Kingfisher que representan al N° 308 primer avión de la Fuerza Aérea de Chile que sobrevoló el territorio Antártico nacional en 1947.





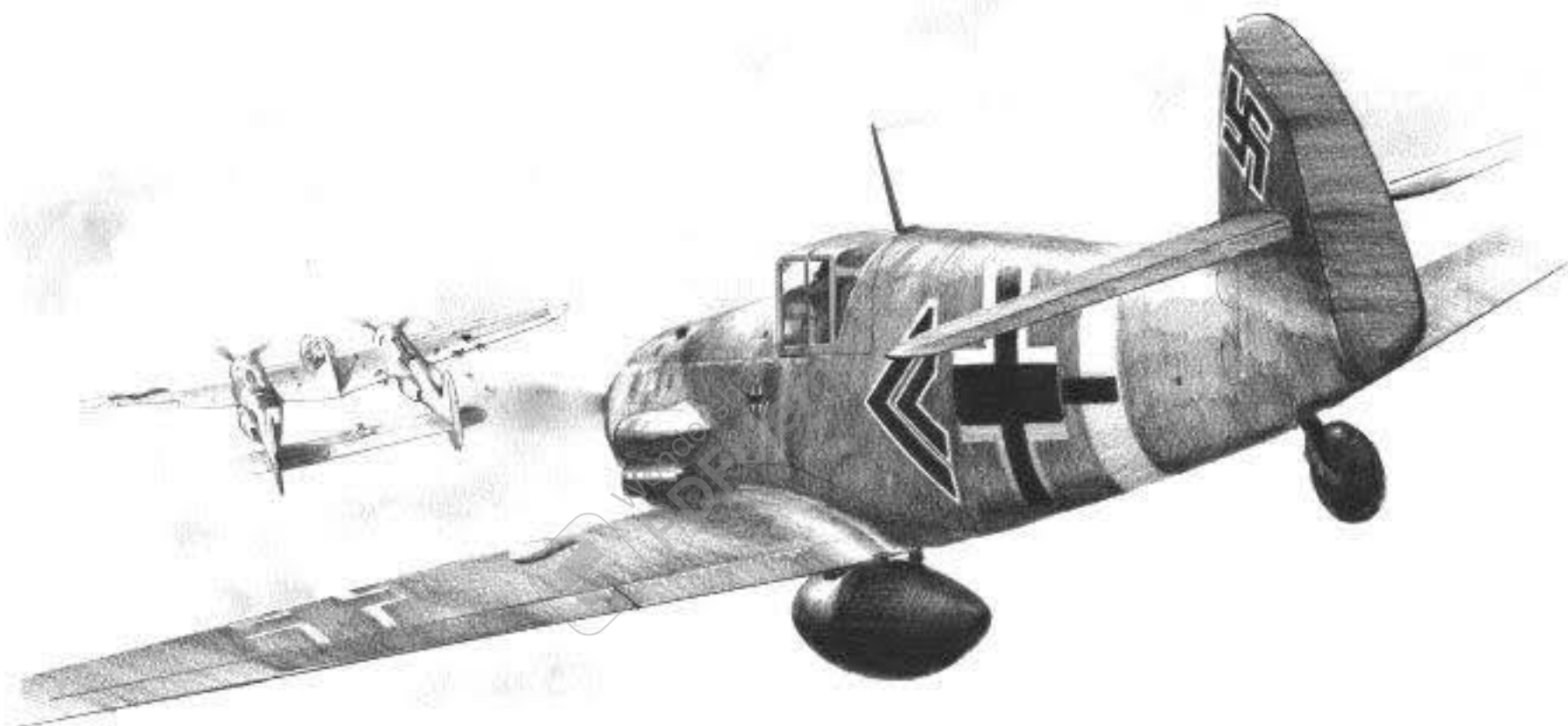




D.
19.03.11



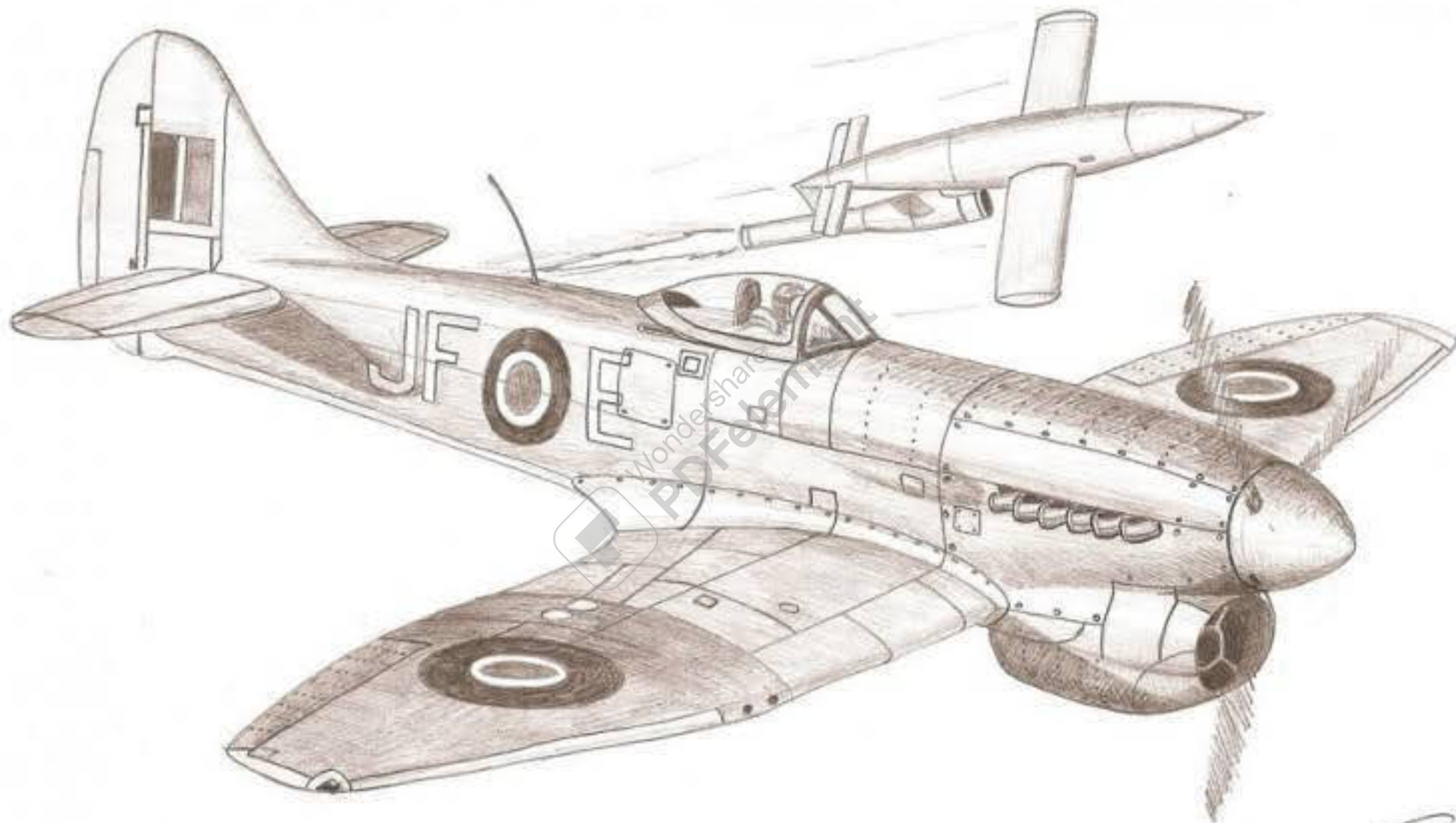




FMA Ae C-1







5.06.11





4th Fighter Group

105

Ilyushin Il-76
Ильюшин Ил-76













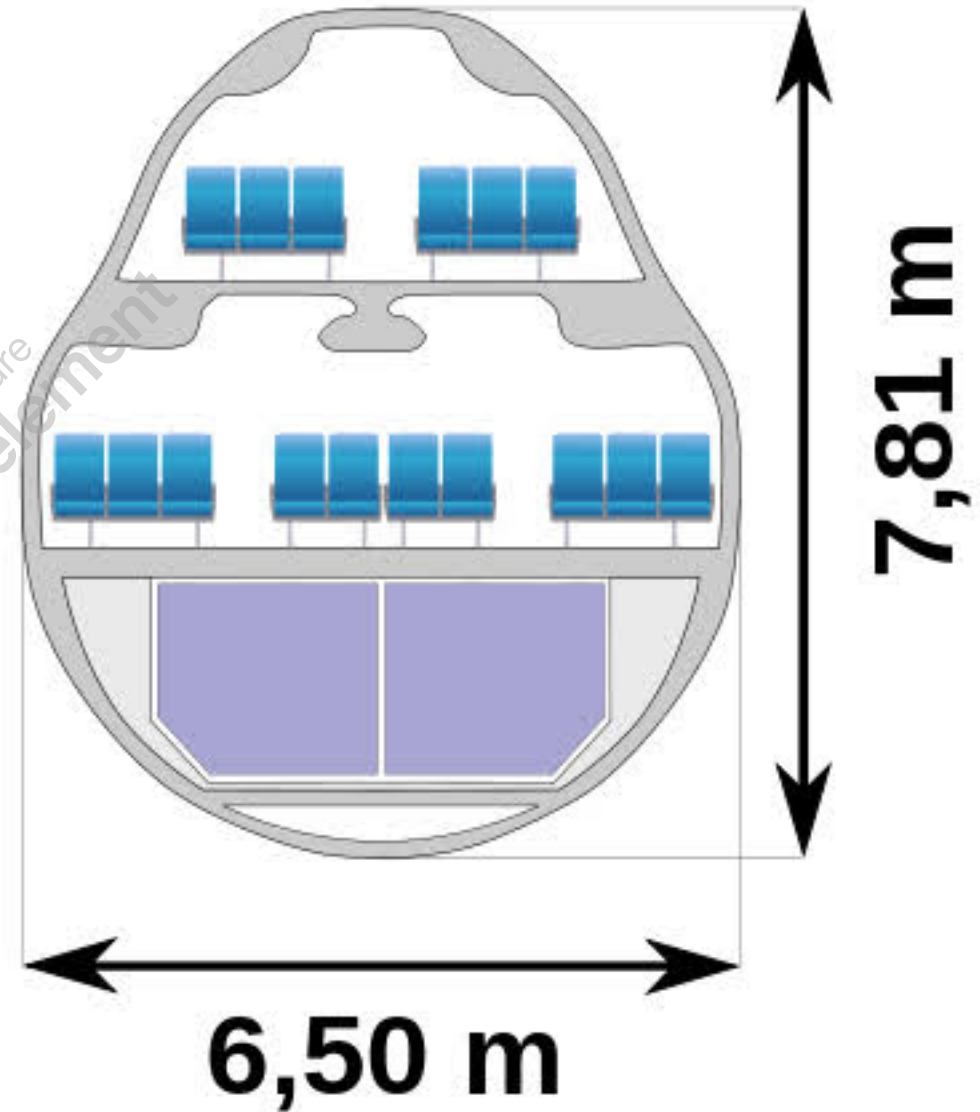
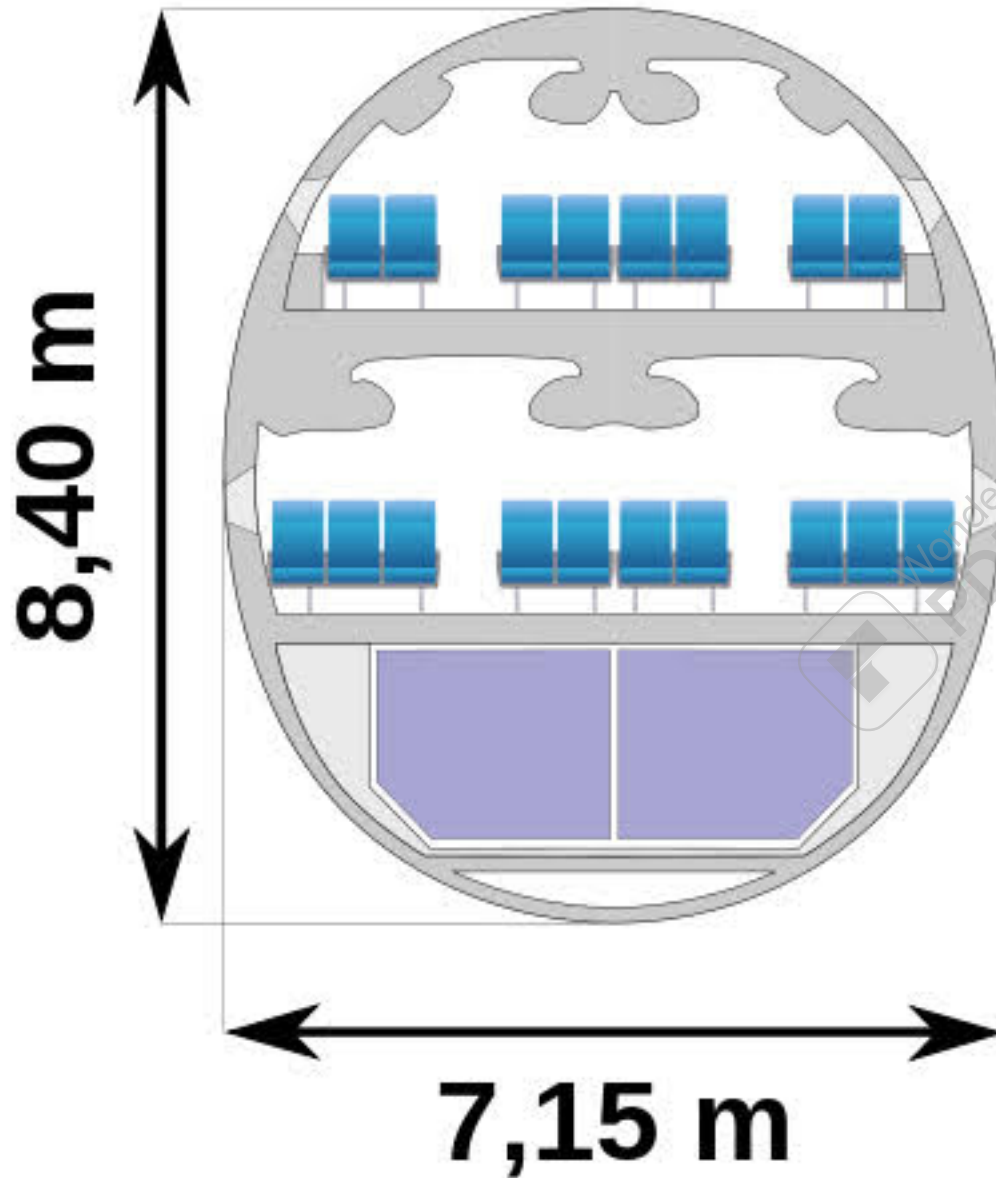






Airbus A380

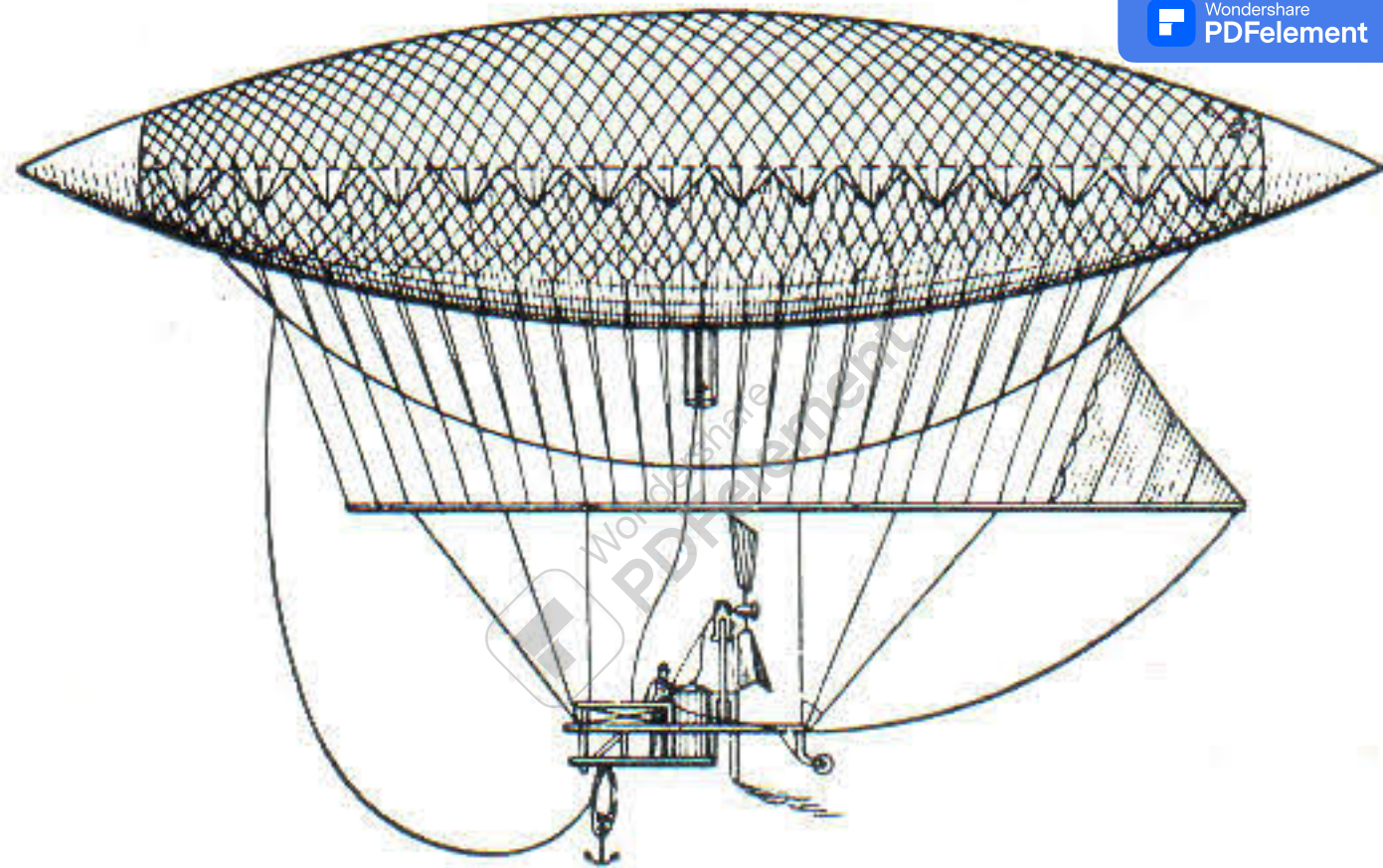
Boeing 747











3. Giffards Luftschiff (1852).











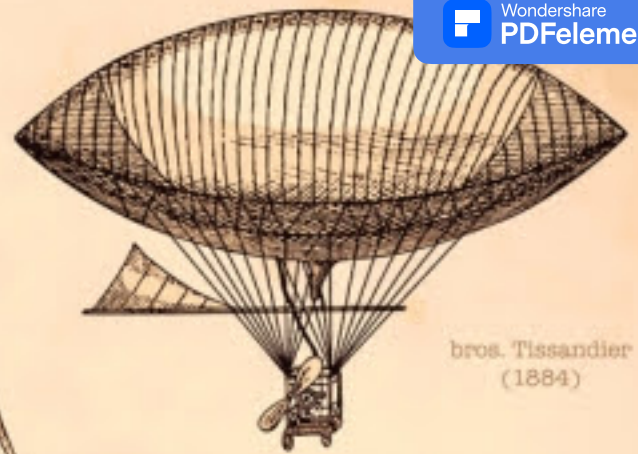




AIRPLANE PICTURES



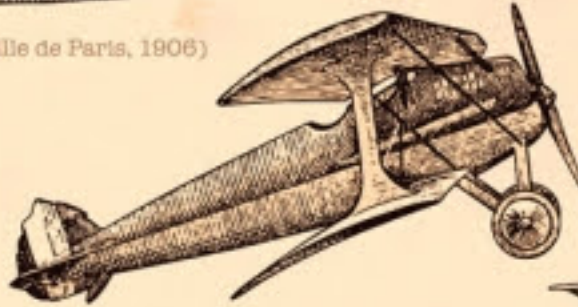
Deutsch (La Ville de Paris, 1906)



bro. Tissandier
(1884)



La Vaulx



Herbemont (1920)



Saulnier (1919)



Nieuport (1919)

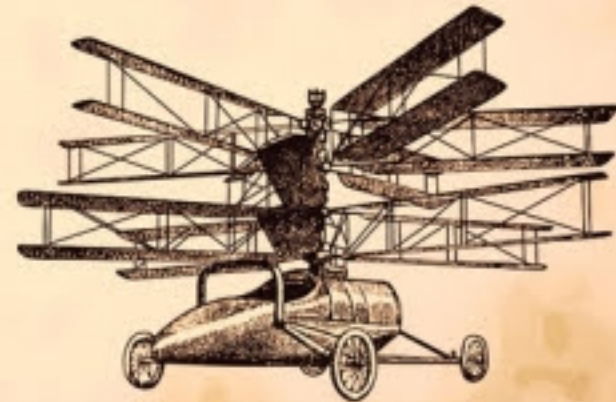
marine patrol (1918)



first hydrogen balloon (1783)



anchor, Hervé



helicopter, Pescara system

Old Flying Machines













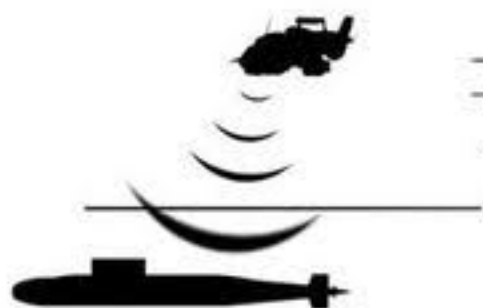
SONAR



DEPTH TORPEDO
high-explosive / high-speed



TORPEDO



UAV MODEL





KENMORE AIR™

Vector AIRPLANE

LABELS/BADGES/EMBLEMS

Retro style





BALLOONS.

PLATE I.

Lanas Aeronautic Machine.



Charles & Roberts' Balloon



Montgolfiers Balloon



Blanchards Balloon



5 Parachute closed.

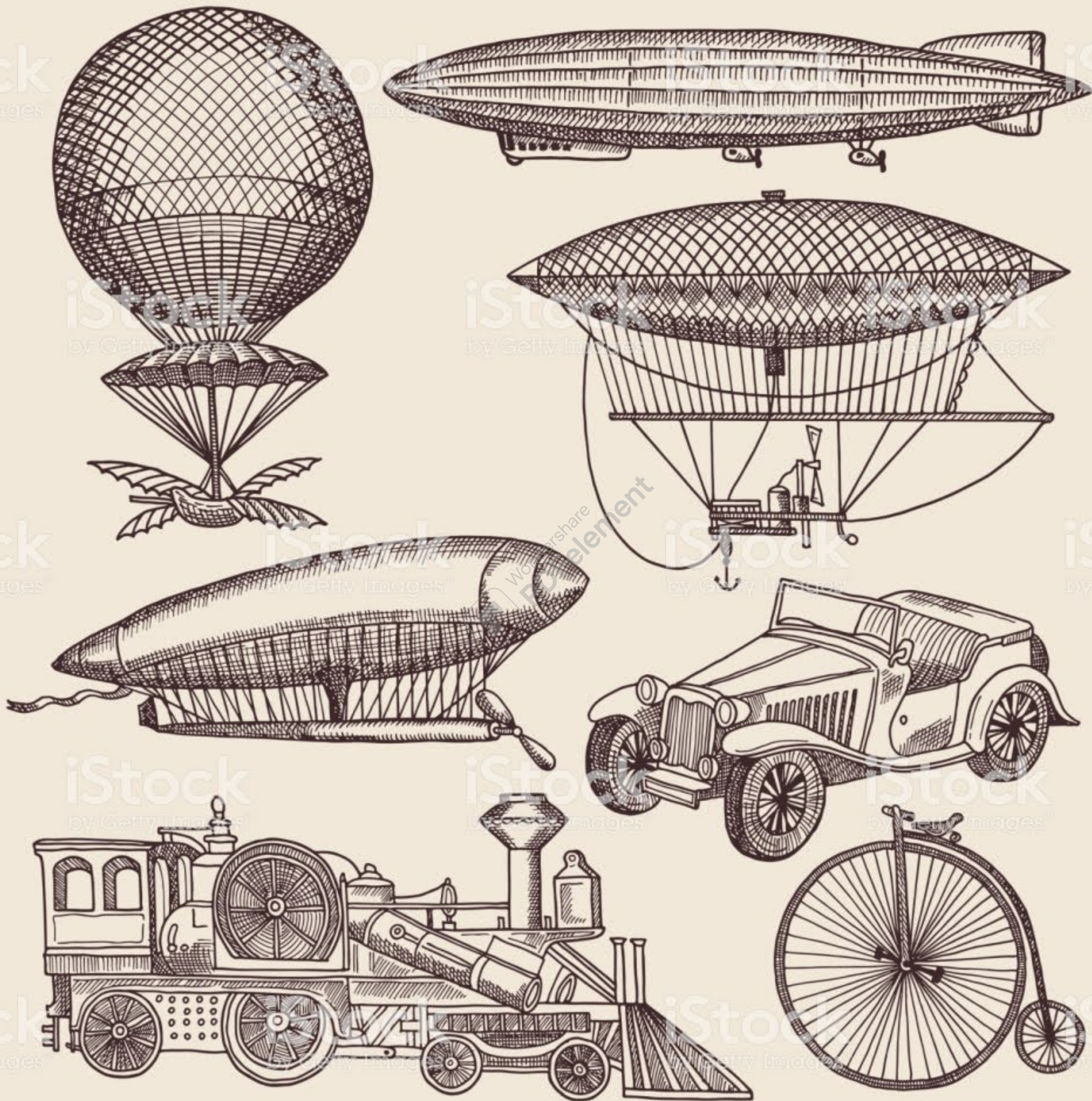


6 Parachute open.





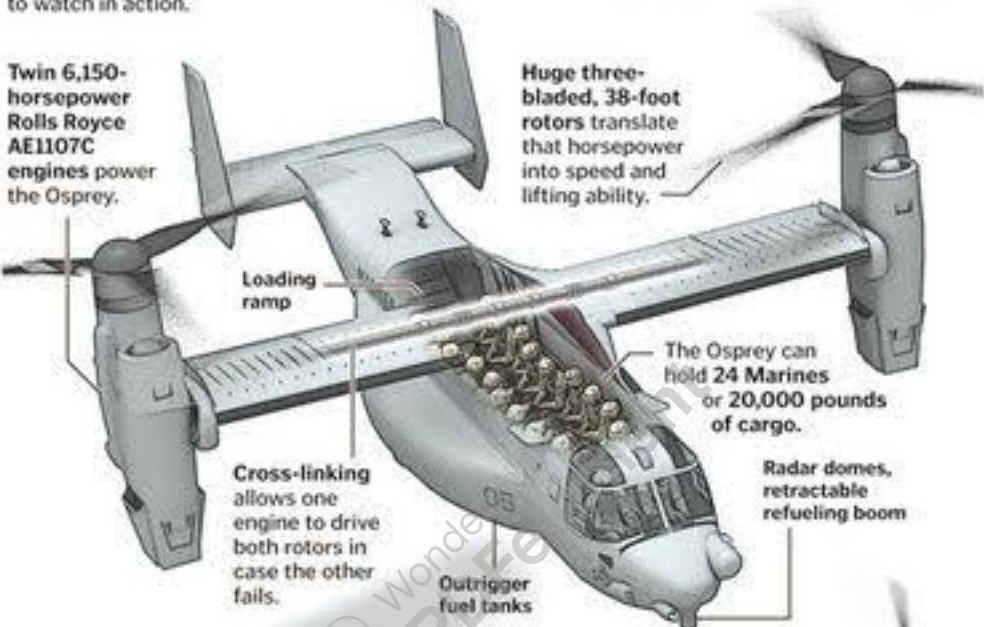






MV-22 Osprey: One of the world's most un

It's a combat transport that lands and takes off vertically, then flies like a conventional airplane. It's had some development pains; and at around \$100 million apiece, it's not a cheap ride. But it seems to work — and as many Clevelanders know by now, it certainly is something to watch in action.



A helicopter takes wing

1 The Osprey typically lands and takes off vertically, like a helicopter, which is how the Federal Aviation Administration classifies the aircraft.

2 Once the Osprey is airborne, the rotor nacelles can rotate forward in as little as 12 seconds.



With the engine nacelles tilted all the way forward, the Osprey can reach a maximum cruising speed of 310 m.p.h. at sea level.



The aircraft can also perform a more fuel-efficient short-run takeoff with the nacelles rotated 45 degrees forward.





Siemens-Schickert D.III
Lieutenant Ernst Udet (Allemand)
Jasta 4
Metz, septembre 1918.



Nieuport 11 (n° inconnu)
Lieutenant Armand Galliot de Turenne
(Français)
Escadrille N 48, 1916.



Sopwith Camel (D8239)
Captain Christopher M. McEwen (Canadien)
N° 28 Squadron
Sarcedo, fin 1918.



Nieuport 23 (n° inconnu)
Lieutenant Edmont Thieffry (Belge)
5^e escadrille, 1917.



Fokker D.VII (F)
Oberleutnant Karl Bolle (Allemand)
JG III
Aniche, novembre 1918.



Albatros D.V
Leutnant Oliver Freiherr von Beaulieu-Marconnay
(Allemand)
Jasta 15, 1917.



SPAD XIII (n° inconnu)
Lieutenant Robert W. Donaldson
(Américain)
94th Aero Squadron
Coblence, 1919.



SPAD XIII (n° inconnu)
Capitano Bartolomeo Constantini
(Italien)
91^a Squadriglia
Trieste, août 1918.



SPAD VII (n° 1777)
Captain Raoul Lufberry (Américain)
N 124 « Lafayette », 1917.



Oeffag Albatros D.III (n° 143.45)
Hauptmann Godwin Brumowski
(Autrichien)
Flk 41J
Torresella, novembre 1917.







THE DE HAVILLAND "MOSQUITO" LIGHT BOMBER

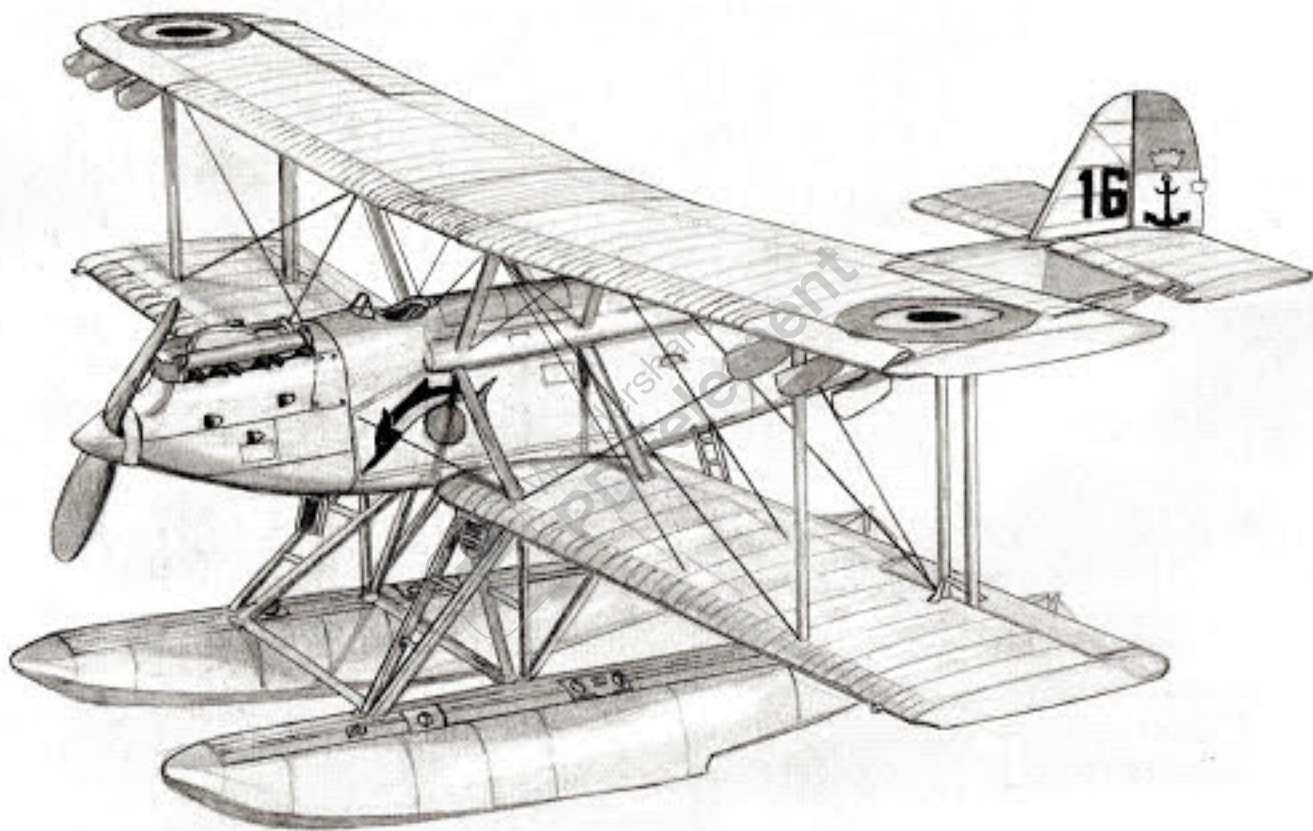
Only in the latter period in operation was it the mainstay of the Royal Air Force's night bombing effort. The Mosquito was a true light bomber, being "Blind-bomber" in all but name. The aircraft was built for high speed and high altitude, and was capable of carrying a heavy bomb load. It was also capable of carrying a large number of incendiary bombs, and was often used in the role of a "fire bomber". The Mosquito was a true light bomber, and was capable of carrying a heavy bomb load. It was also capable of carrying a large number of incendiary bombs, and was often used in the role of a "fire bomber".

It proved itself to be a true light bomber, and was capable of carrying a heavy bomb load. It was also capable of carrying a large number of incendiary bombs, and was often used in the role of a "fire bomber". The Mosquito was a true light bomber, and was capable of carrying a heavy bomb load. It was also capable of carrying a large number of incendiary bombs, and was often used in the role of a "fire bomber".

General Characteristics	Performance	Armament
Length 36 ft. 0 in.	Max. speed 340 m.p.h.	4 x .50 in. Vickers
Wing span 56 ft. 0 in.	Service ceiling 30,000 ft.	2 x 4 in. H.E. rockets
Height 14 ft. 0 in.	Range 1,500 miles	2 x 100 lb. bombs
Weight 12,000 lb.		2 x 500 lb. bombs
Max. take-off weight 18,000 lb.		2 x 1,000 lb. bombs
Max. landing weight 12,000 lb.		2 x 2,000 lb. bombs
Max. climb rate 10,000 ft./min.		2 x 4,000 lb. bombs
Max. rate of turn 1/4 circle/sec.		2 x 8,000 lb. bombs
Max. altitude 30,000 ft.		2 x 16,000 lb. bombs
Max. speed 340 m.p.h.		2 x 32,000 lb. bombs
Max. range 1,500 miles		2 x 64,000 lb. bombs
Max. service ceiling 30,000 ft.		2 x 128,000 lb. bombs
Max. bomb load 12,000 lb.		2 x 256,000 lb. bombs
Max. fuel capacity 1,500 gallons		2 x 512,000 lb. bombs
Max. oil capacity 1,500 gallons		2 x 1,024,000 lb. bombs
Max. water capacity 1,500 gallons		2 x 2,048,000 lb. bombs
Max. air capacity 1,500 gallons		2 x 4,096,000 lb. bombs
Max. ground capacity 1,500 gallons		2 x 8,192,000 lb. bombs
Max. total capacity 1,500 gallons		2 x 16,384,000 lb. bombs

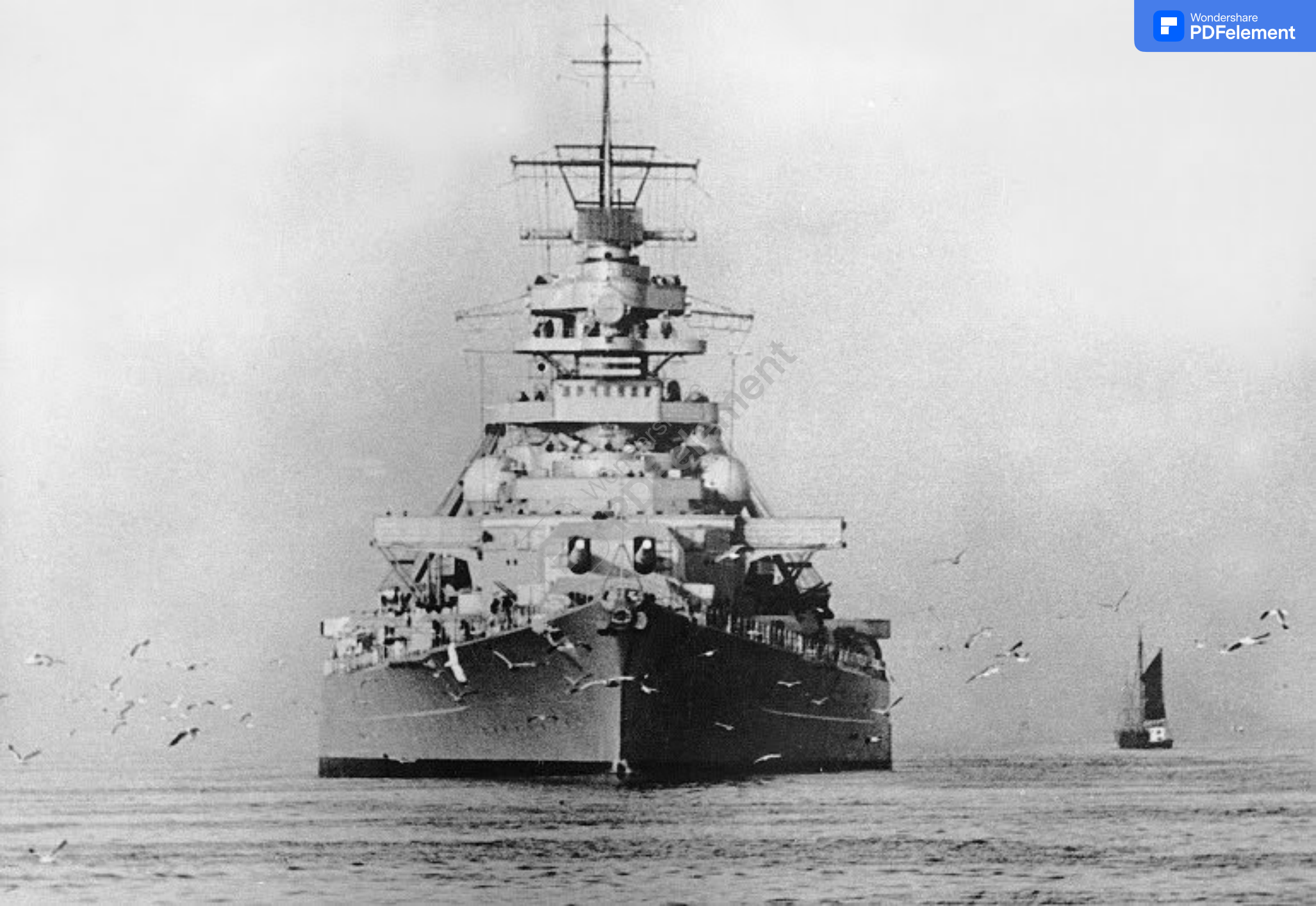
















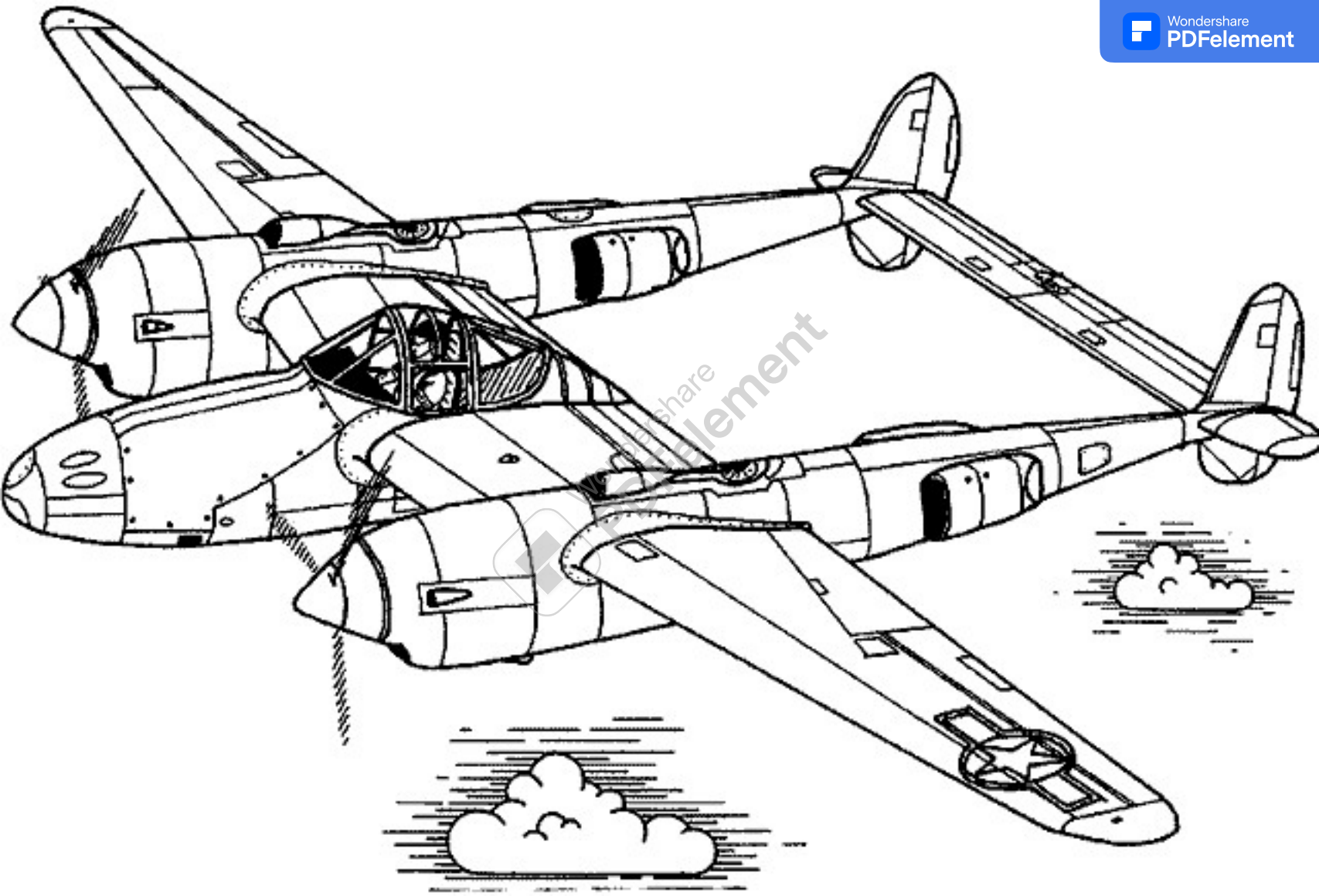




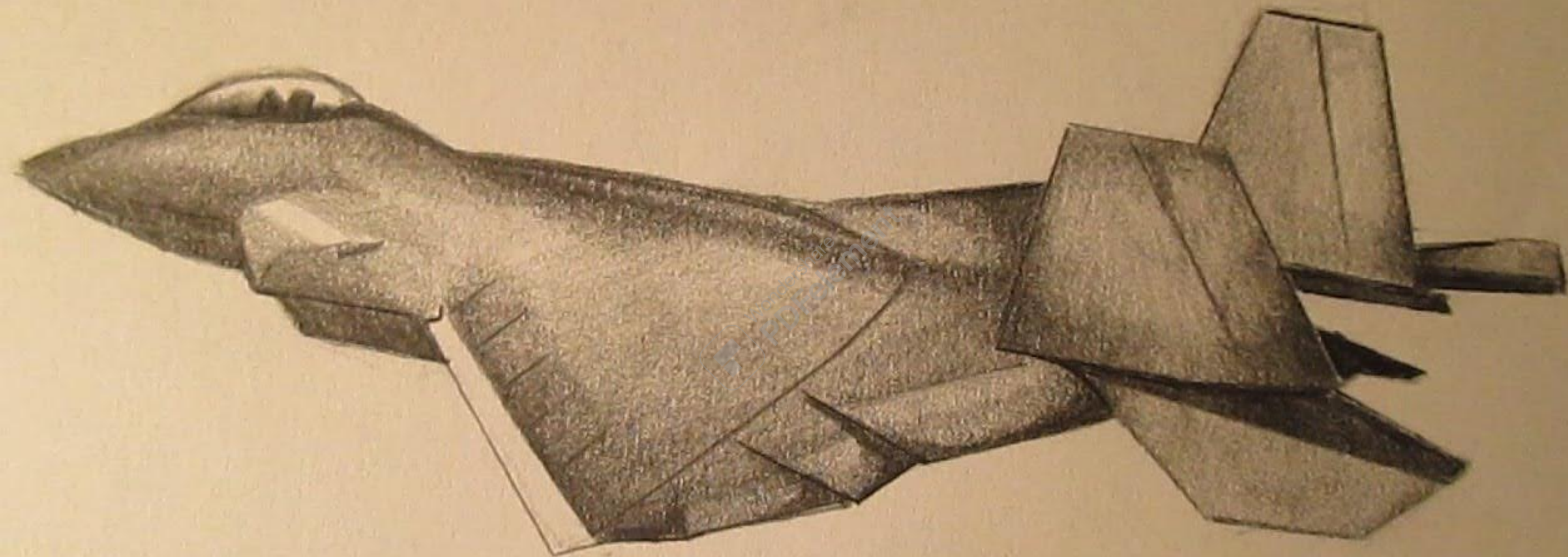


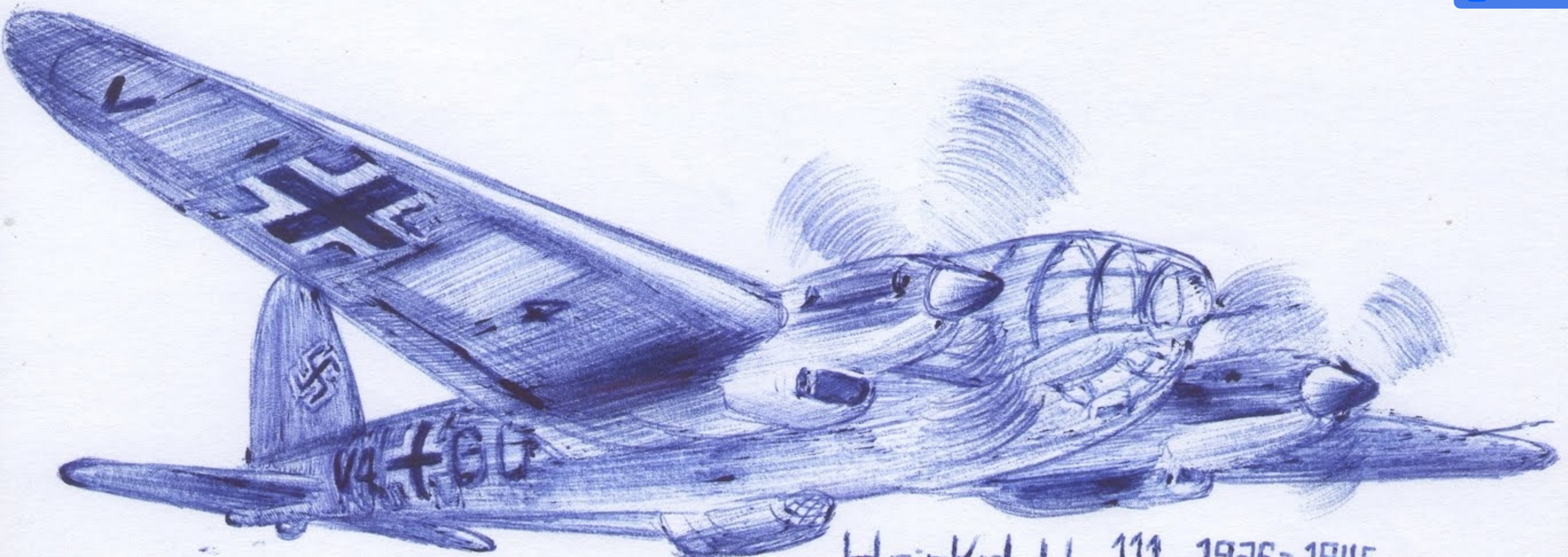




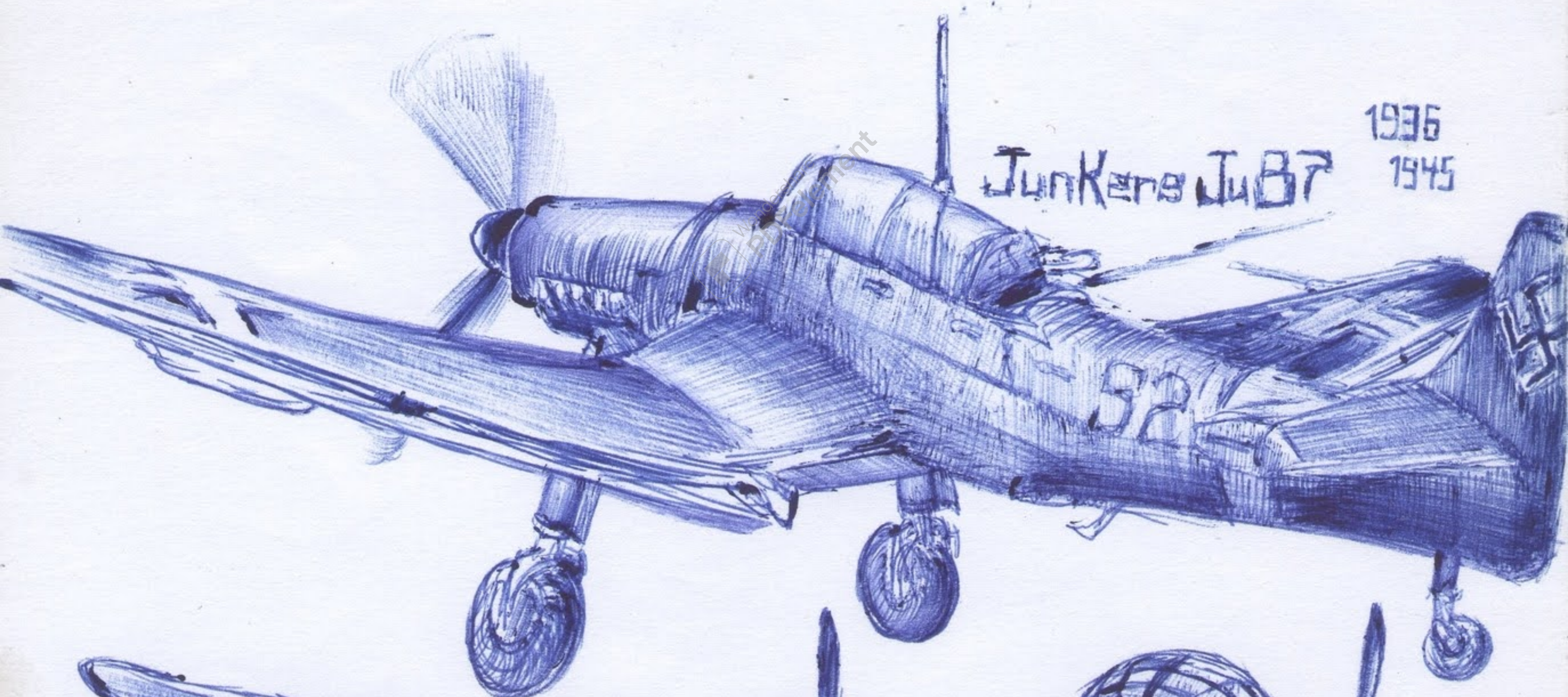




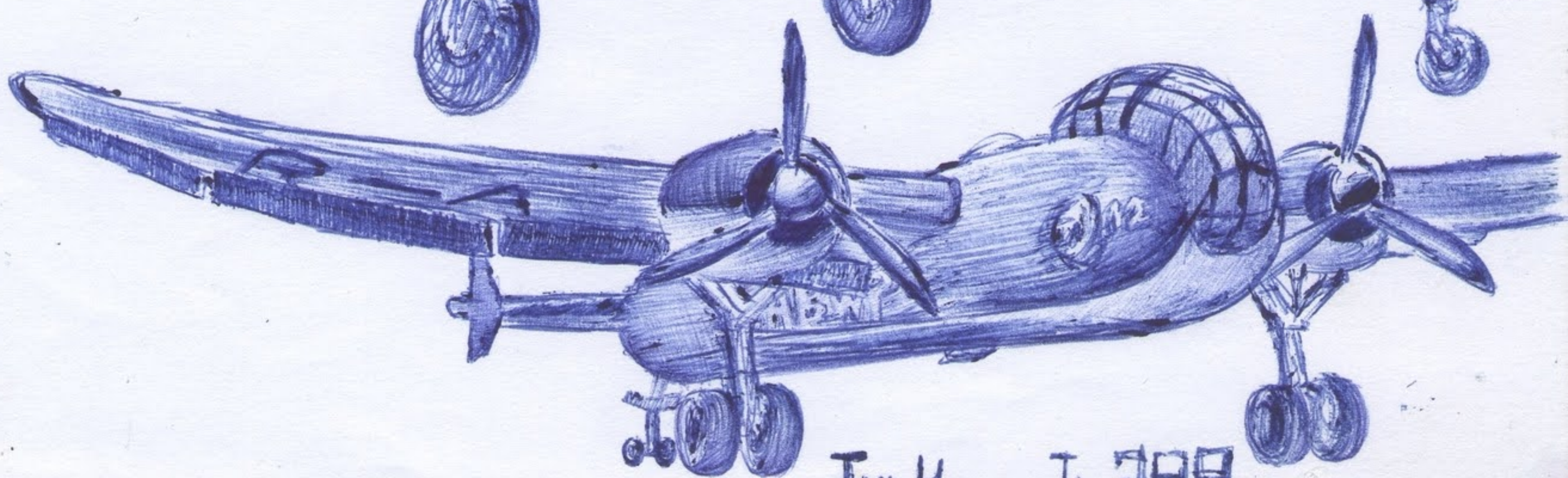




Heinkel He 111 1936-1945



Junkers Ju 87 1936 1945



Junkers Ju 288 1938









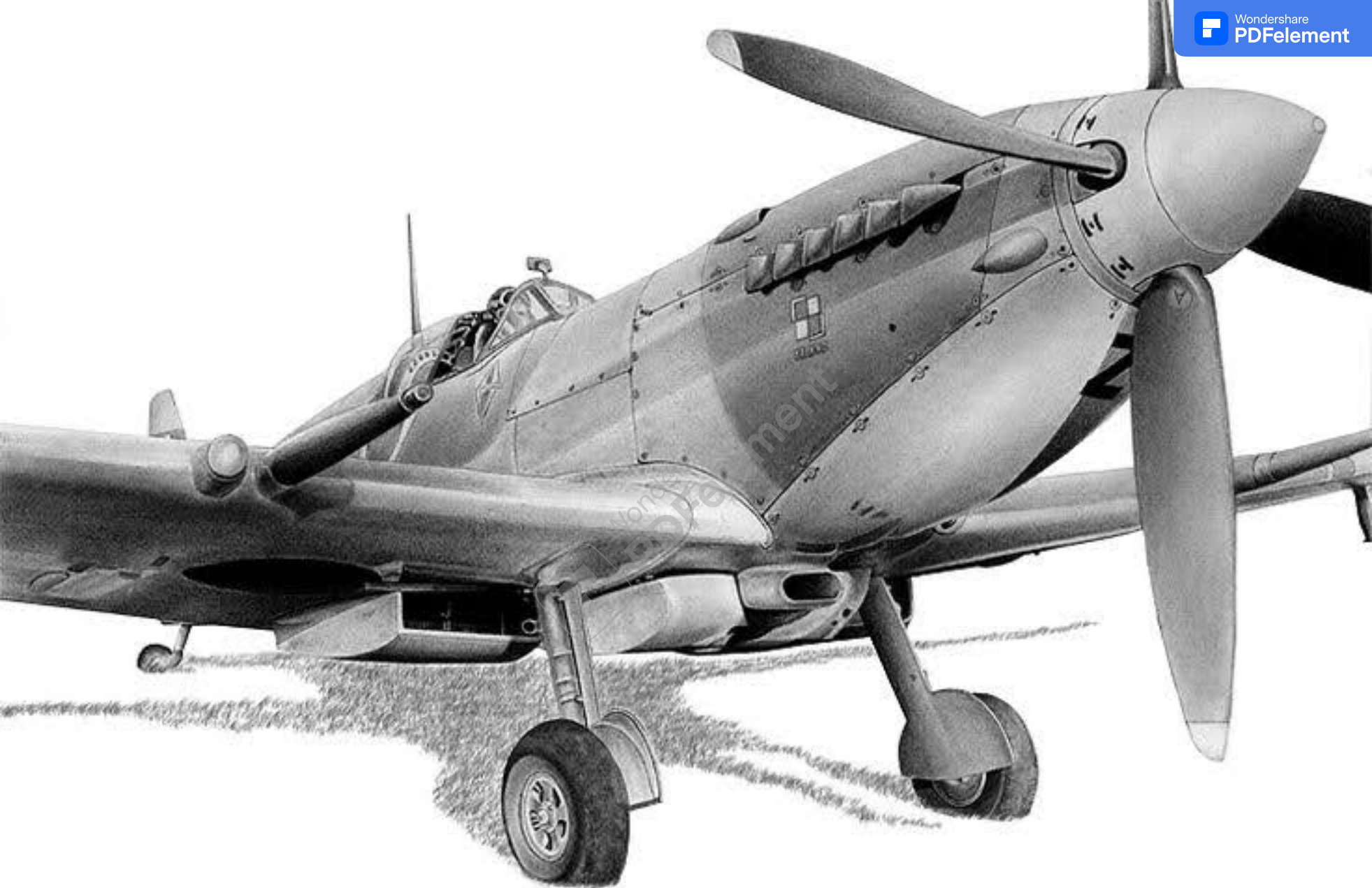
© Copyright John Hume - September 2007



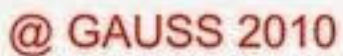






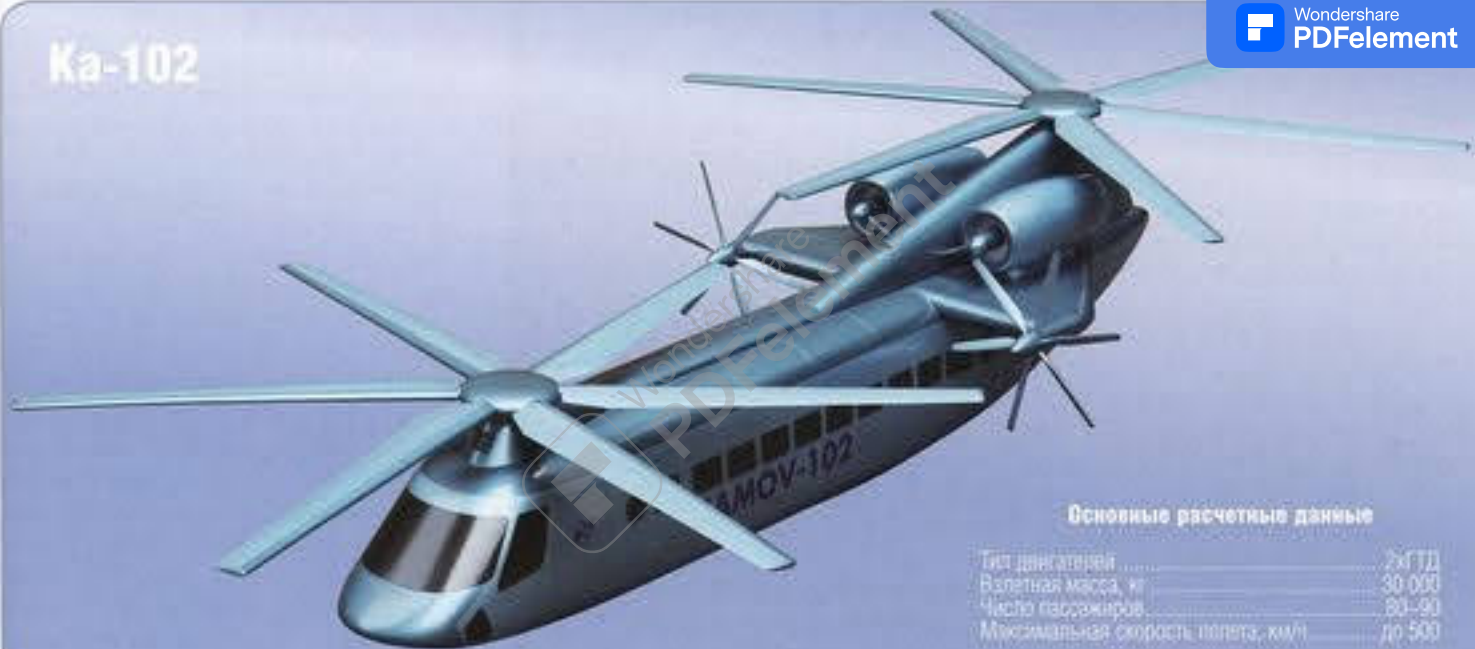








Ka-102



Основные расчетные данные

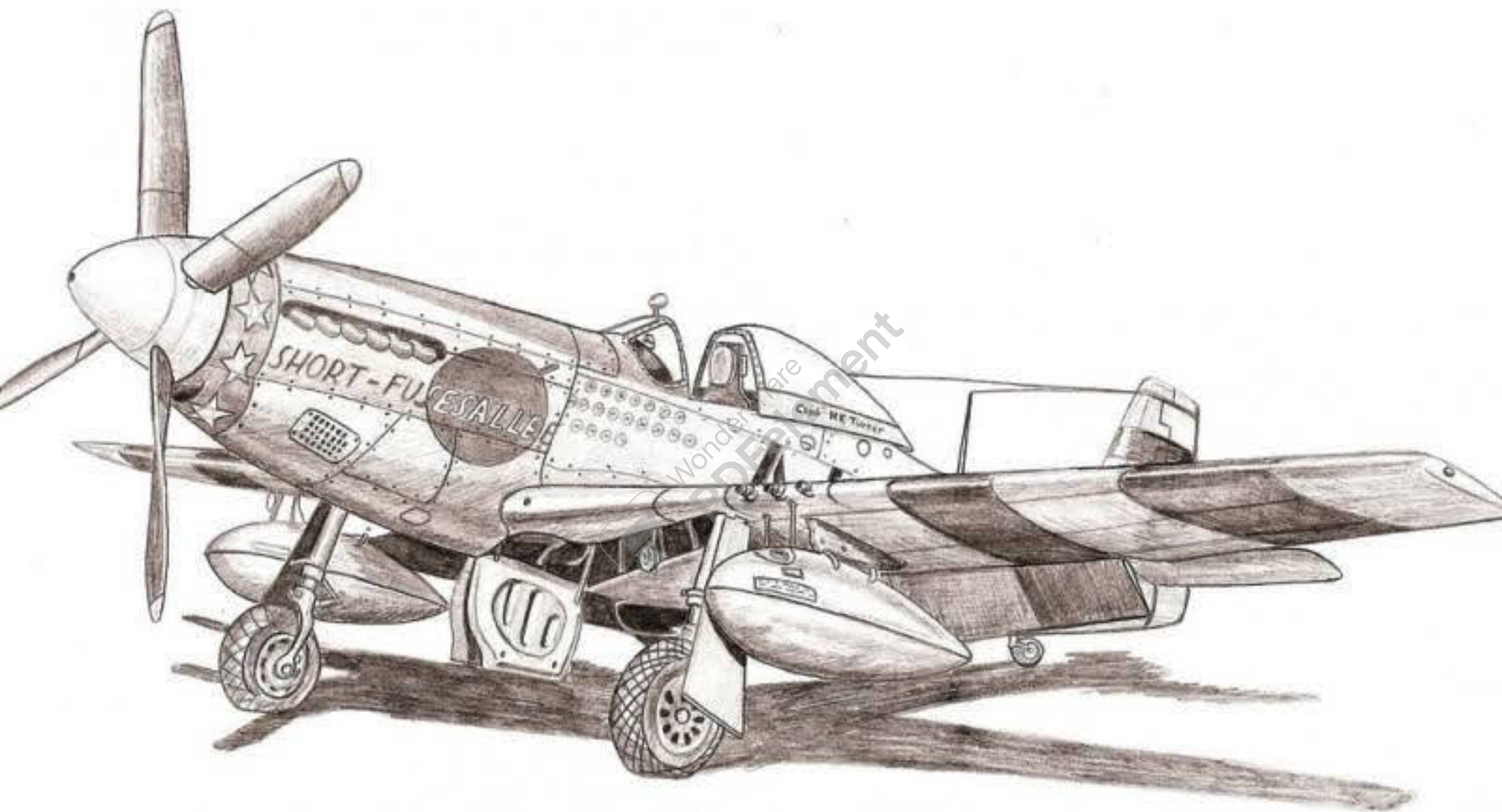
Тип двигателей	2xГТД
Взлетная масса, кг	30 000
Число пассажиров	80-90
Максимальная скорость полета, км/ч	до 500



Lo D

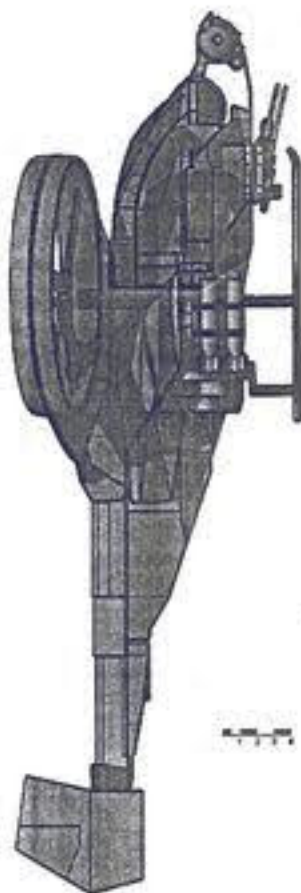


Wondershare

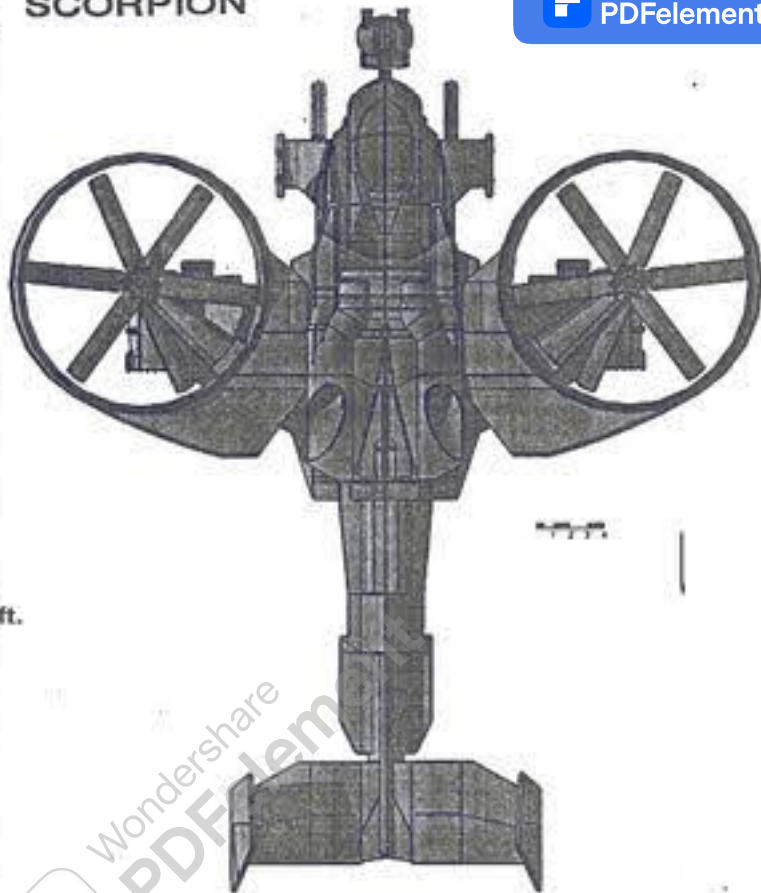


[Signature]
6.03.11.

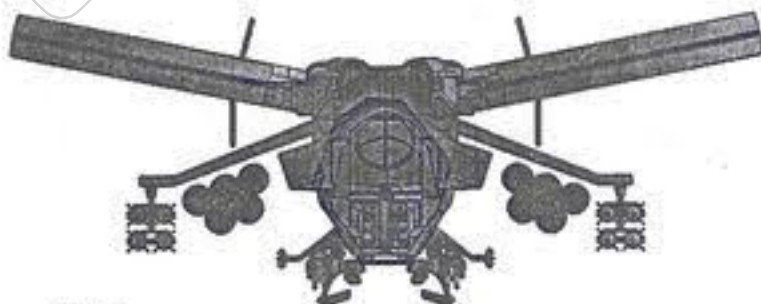
SCORPION



35 ft.



SCORPION - CT 57 06



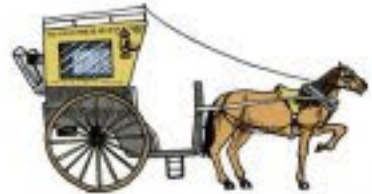
WORK DESCRIPTION

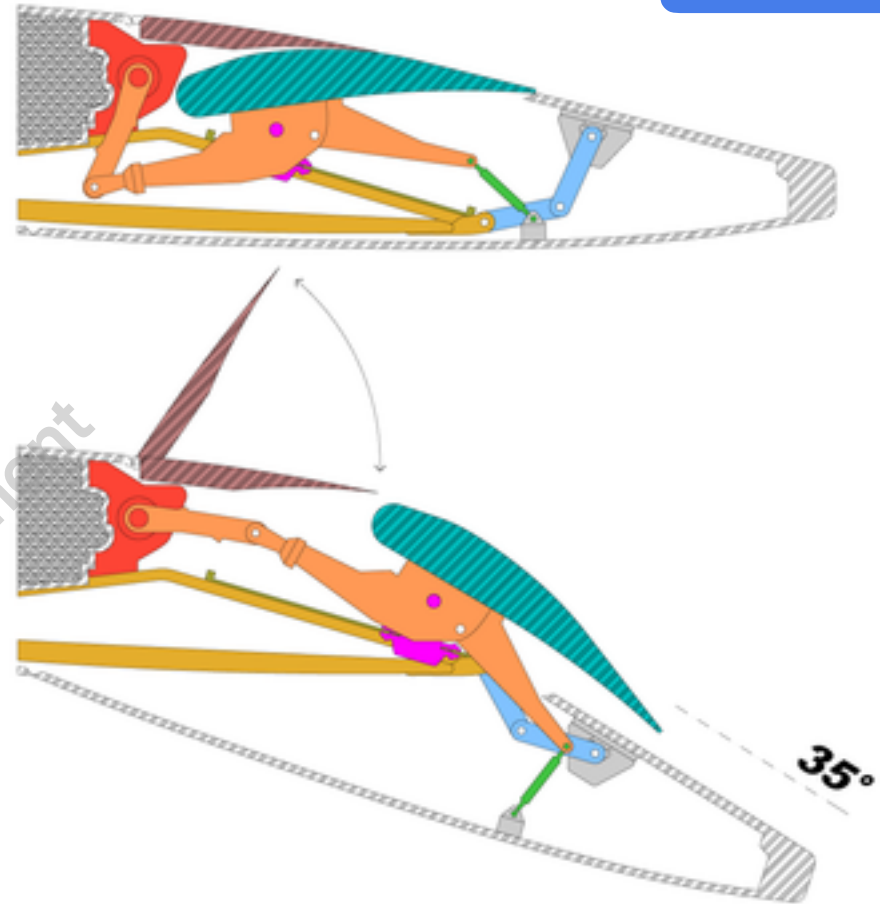
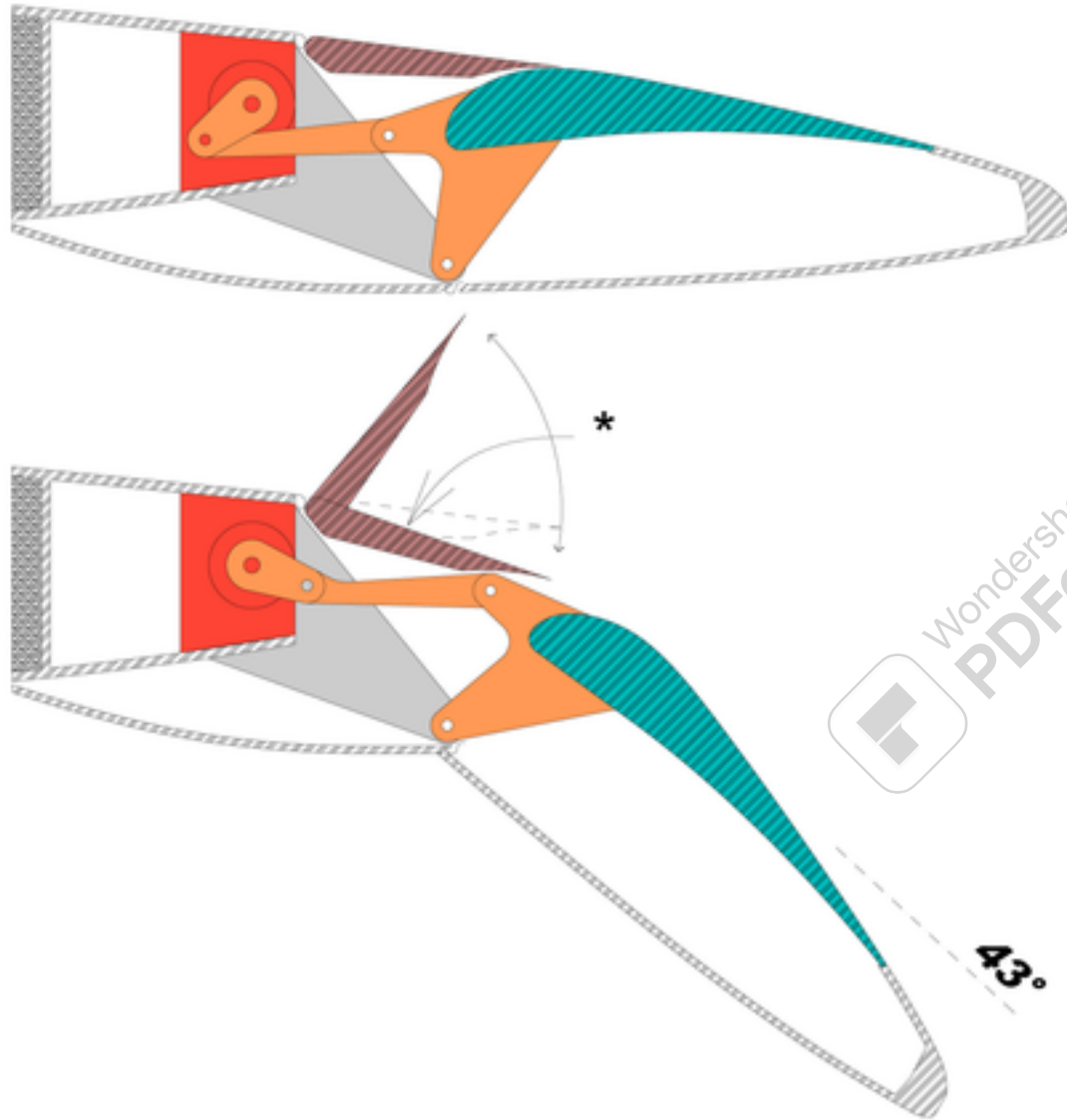
1. DESIGNS AND DEVELOPMENT OF INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR.
2. BUILD INTERIOR COCKPIT ONLY. TANDUM SEATING SIMILAR IN DESIGN AND FINISH AS CONTEMP. COMBAT HELICOPTERS WITH SOME FUTURISTIC DESIGN.
3. BUILD OUT ABOUT 3 FT OF EXTERIOR FUSELAGE BEYOND WINDOW.











FLAPS MECHANISM
Boeing 787 vs Airbus 320
not at the same scale



copyright michael backus 2007





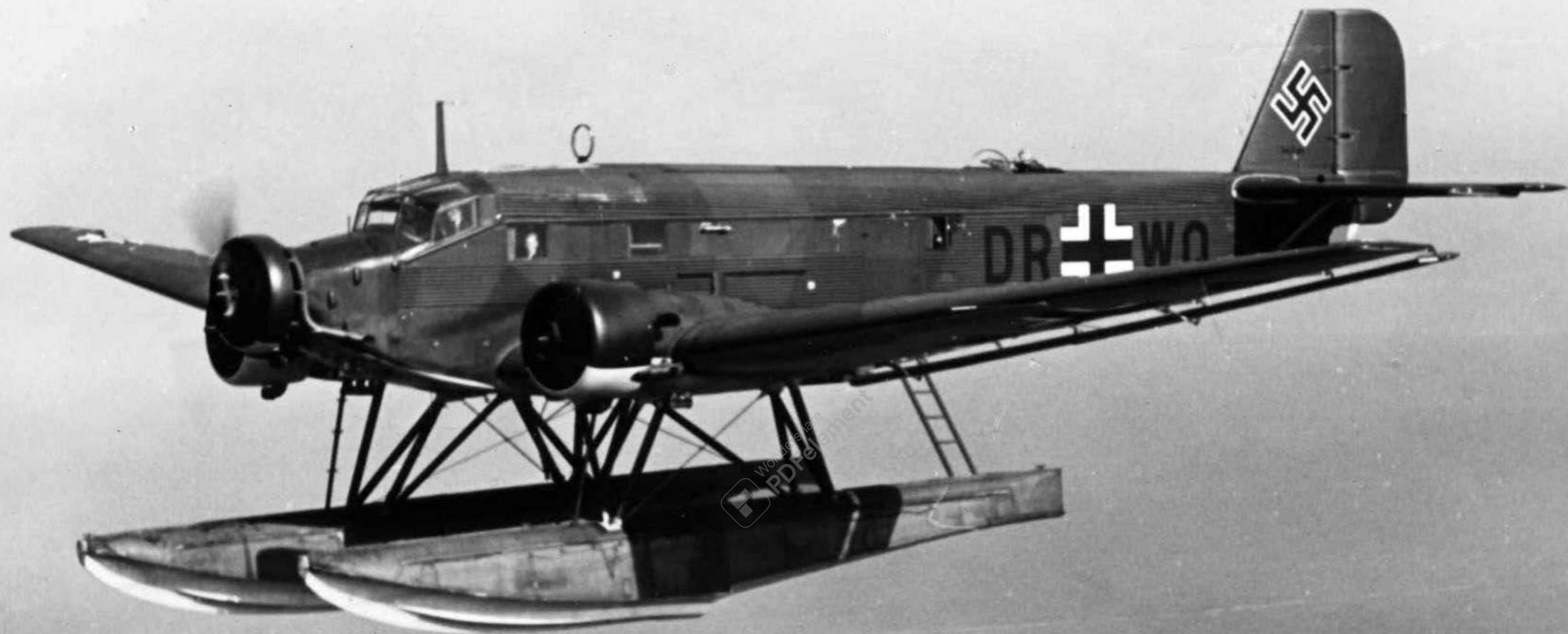




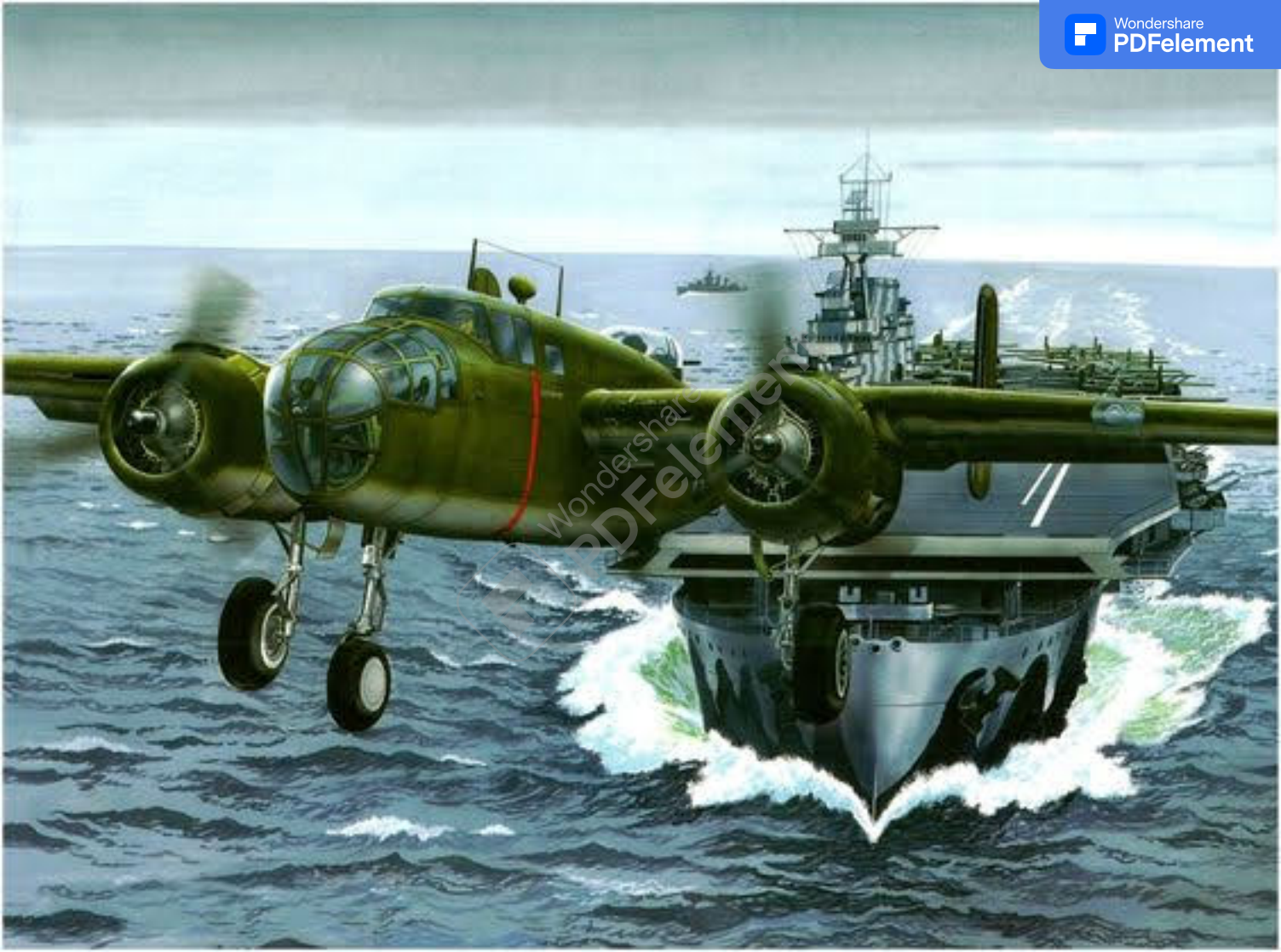


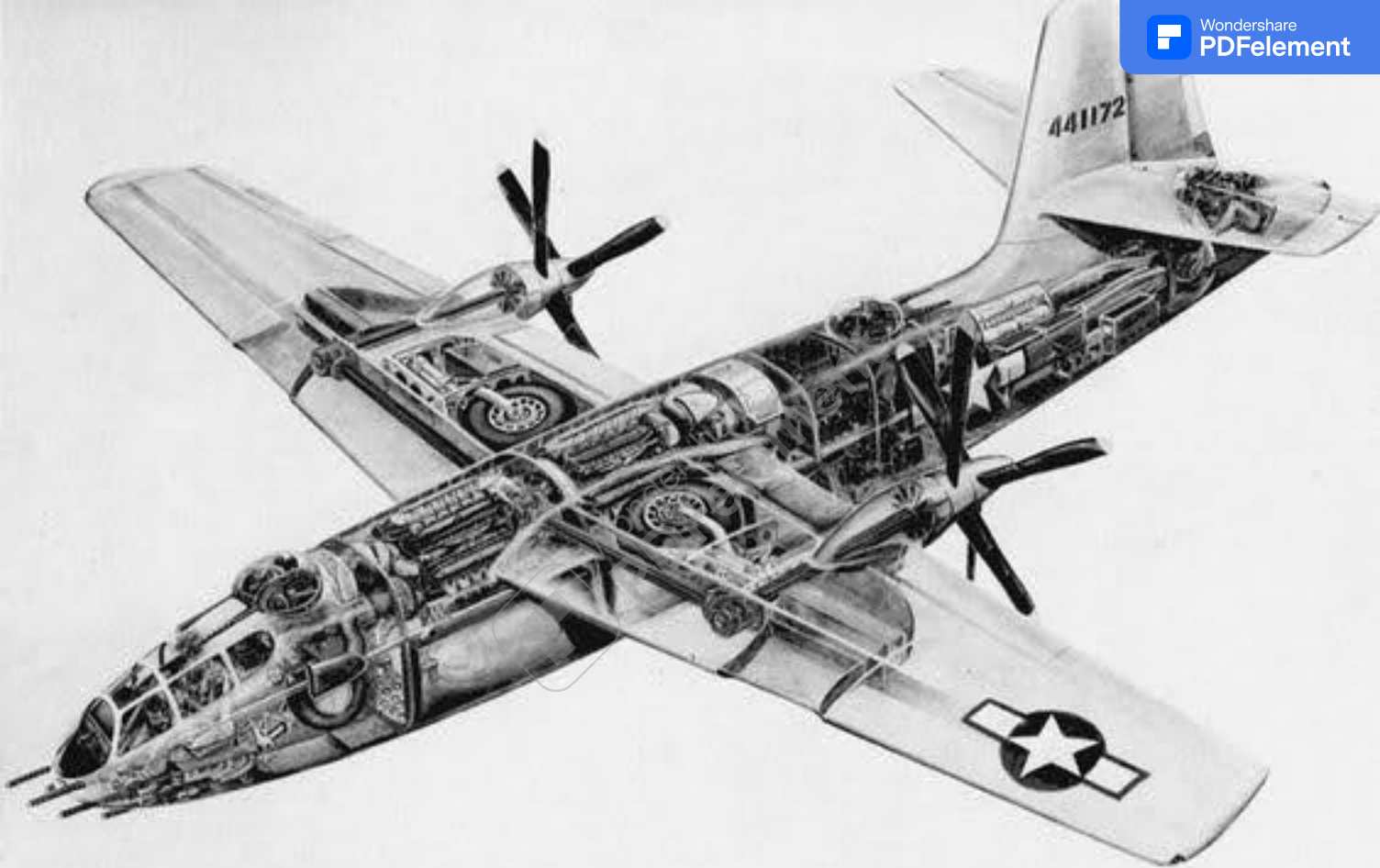












Above, one of many NAA concepts was this 400-mph, low-altitude attacker with tandem Allison V-3420s, projected by Frank Compton and drawn by Eugene Clay.



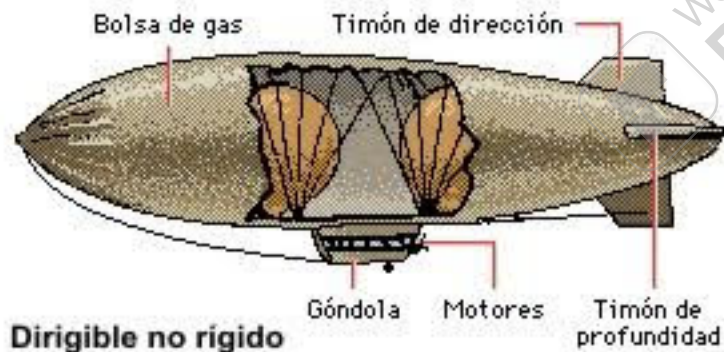
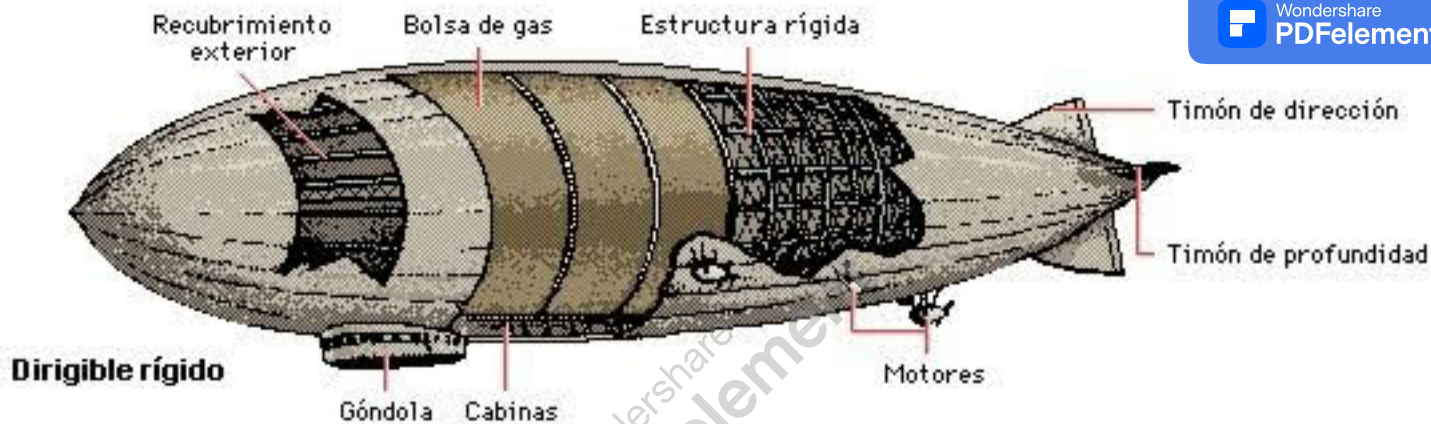


د بي پيلوټه الوتكو د پايښت لارښود



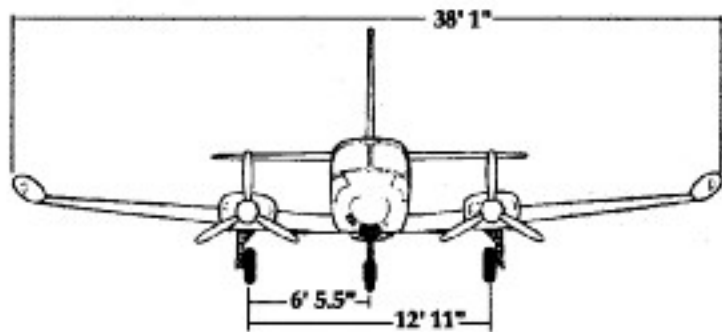
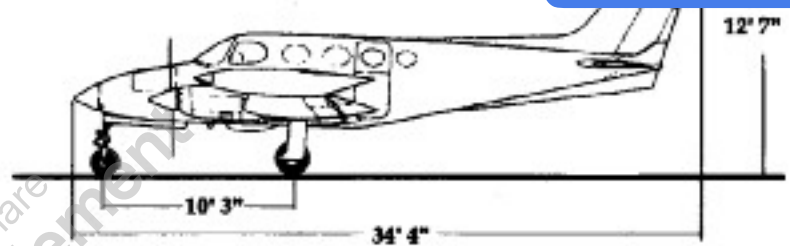
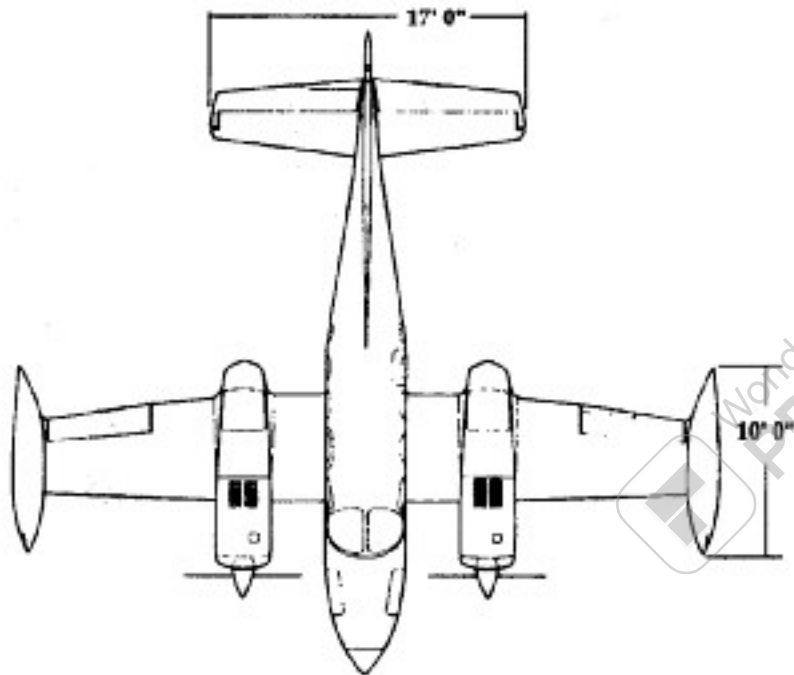












Con velocidad y potencia constantes

2 - Parcial flap
3 - Full flap

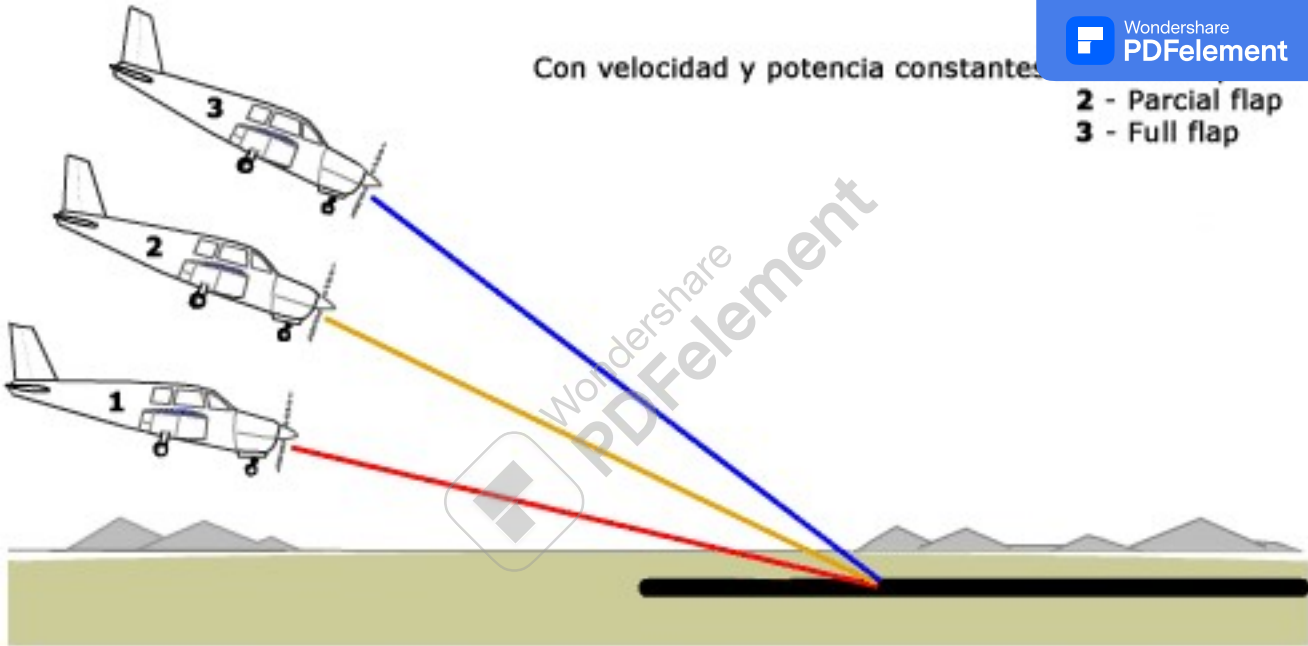
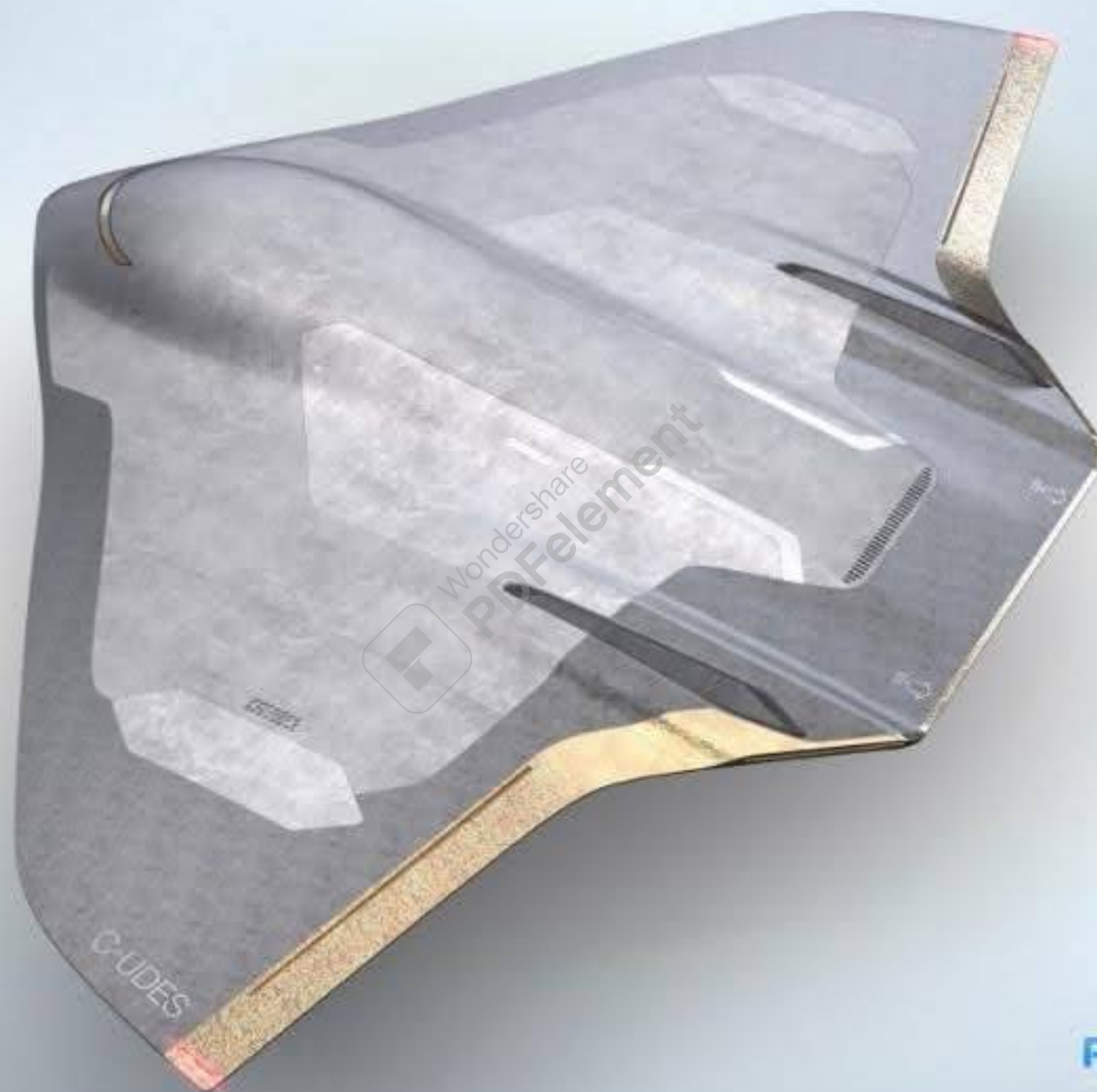


Fig.6.3.1 - Efecto de los flaps sobre el ángulo de descenso.



PARADOXAL
IMAGINACTIVE

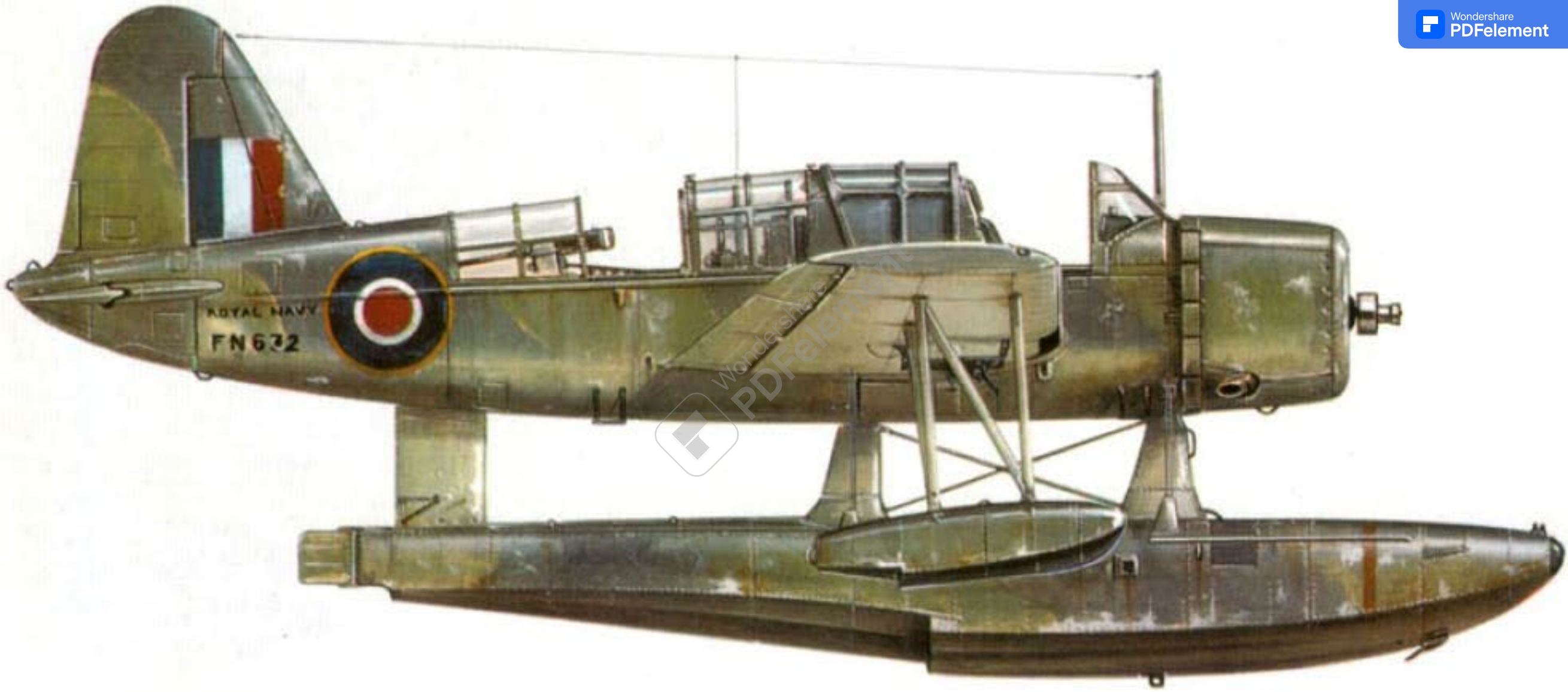
Der neue Fokker-Eindecker
für Rückenflüge



1019

Druckverlag W. Sacke
Berlin W. 37











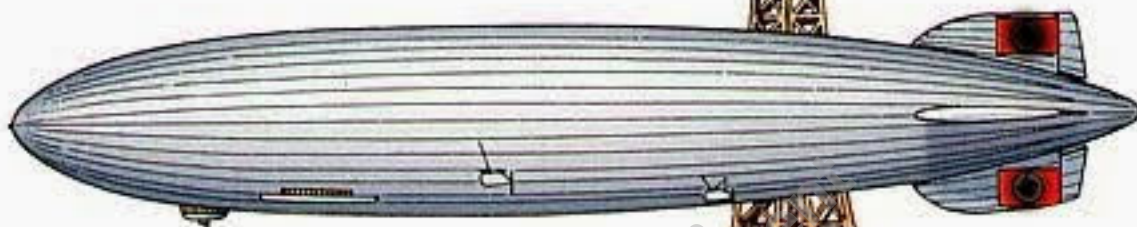
Boeing 747



Eiffelturm



Hindenburg



MetLife-Blimp

Titanic

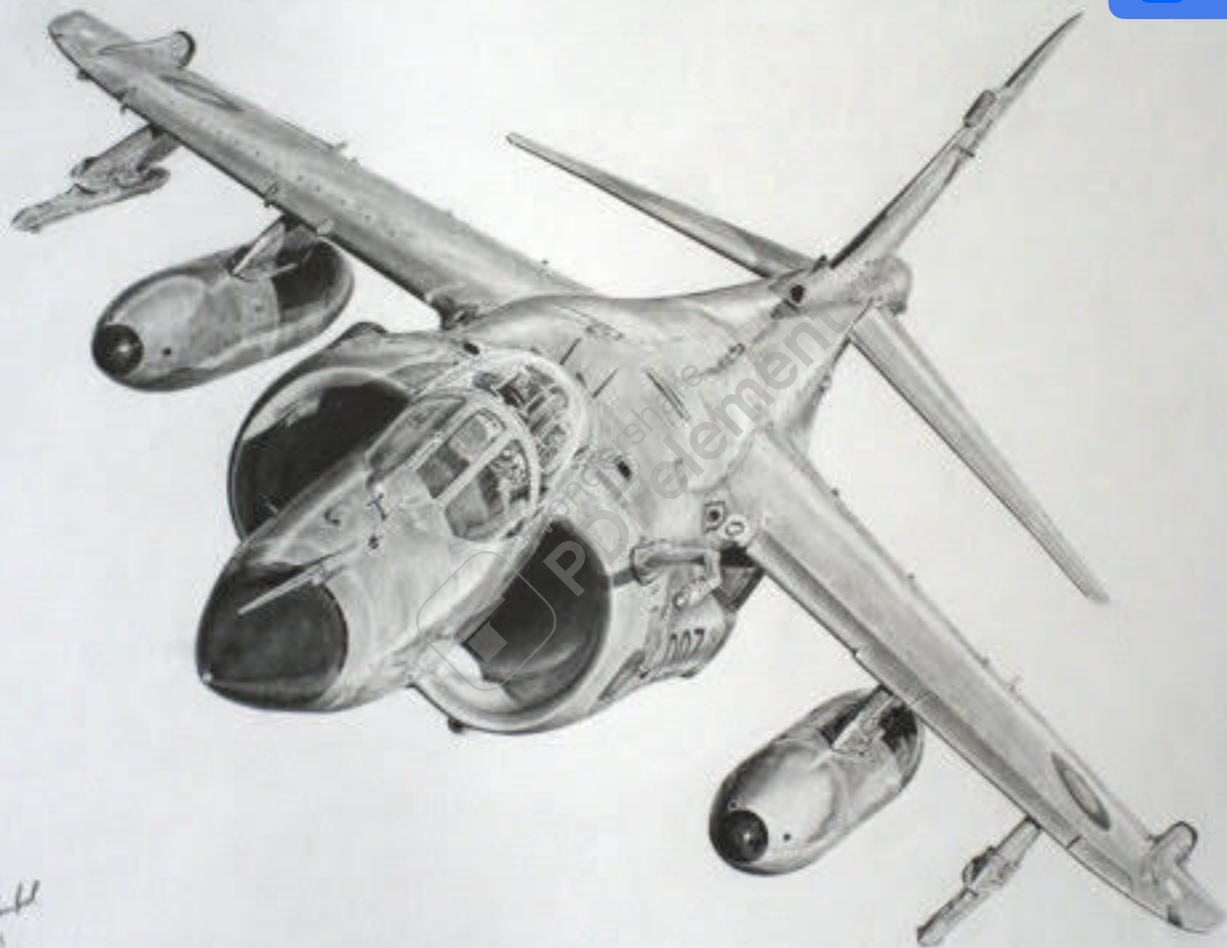


Blauwal









11/2/44
1944



Image Rikoooo.com

Junkers Ju 52 „Tante Ju”

In Czechoslovak service



Markéta Z.



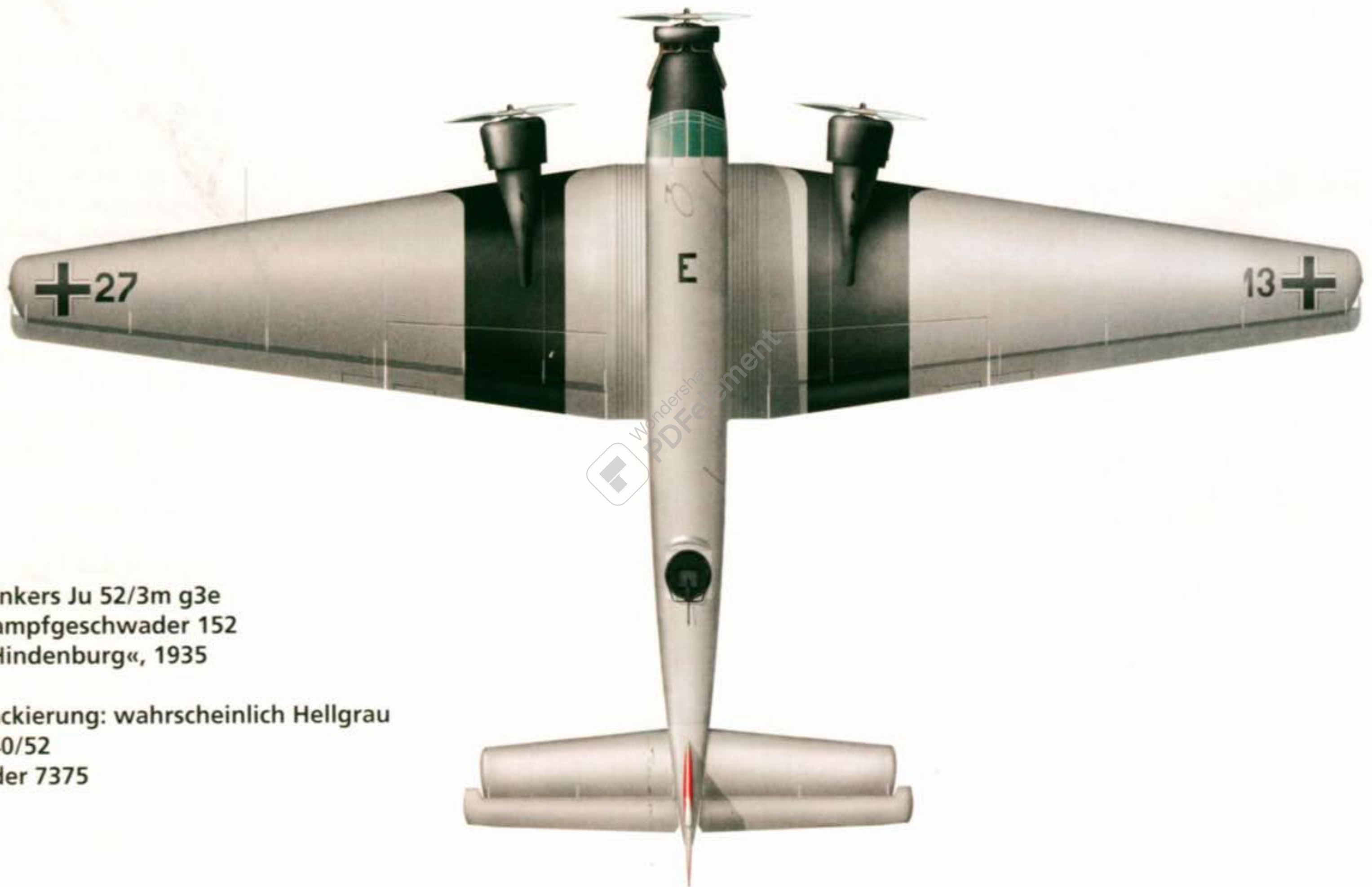


Quinjet Exterior

NOTES: ROUGH FORM V02_002
DATE: 11.04.14
ARTIST(S): M. MEYERS
FILE NAME:







Junkers Ju 52/3m g3e
Kampfgeschwader 152
»Hindenburg«, 1935

Lackierung: wahrscheinlich Hellgrau
L40/52
oder 7375

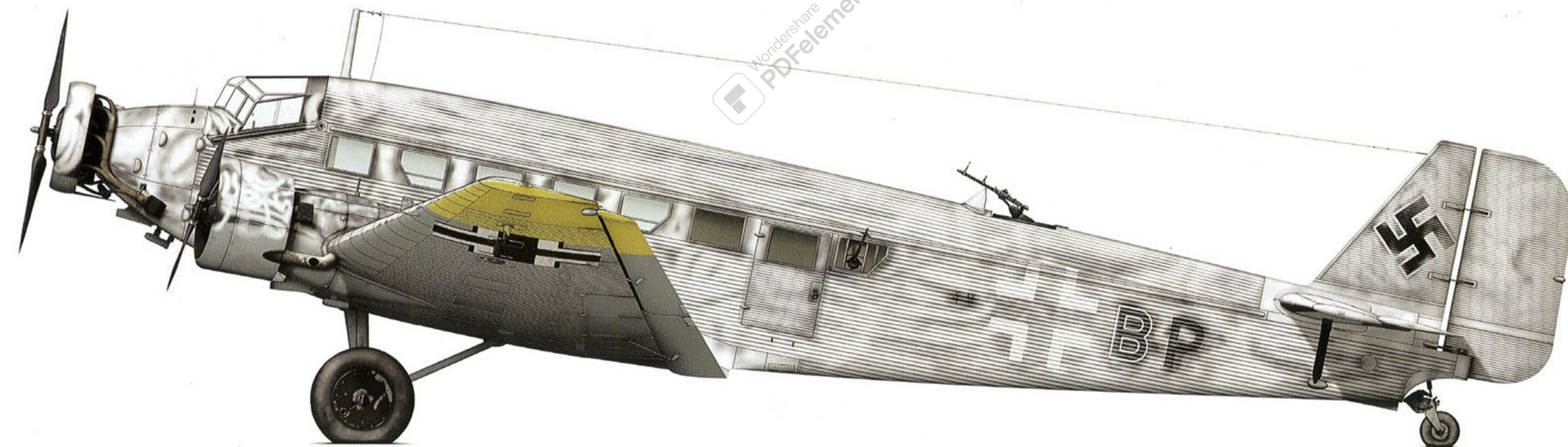




ABOVE LEFT: This Ju 53/3m of 6./TG 3, shown being examined by US troops, is one of two such aircraft which landed close to a German field hospital near Asselborn in northern Luxembourg on 22 January 1945. Almost certainly this aircraft had earlier been involved in Operation 'Stosser', which took place in the early morning of 17 December 1944 and in which two Ju 52/3m Gruppen, II./TG 3 and III./TG 4, had taken part.

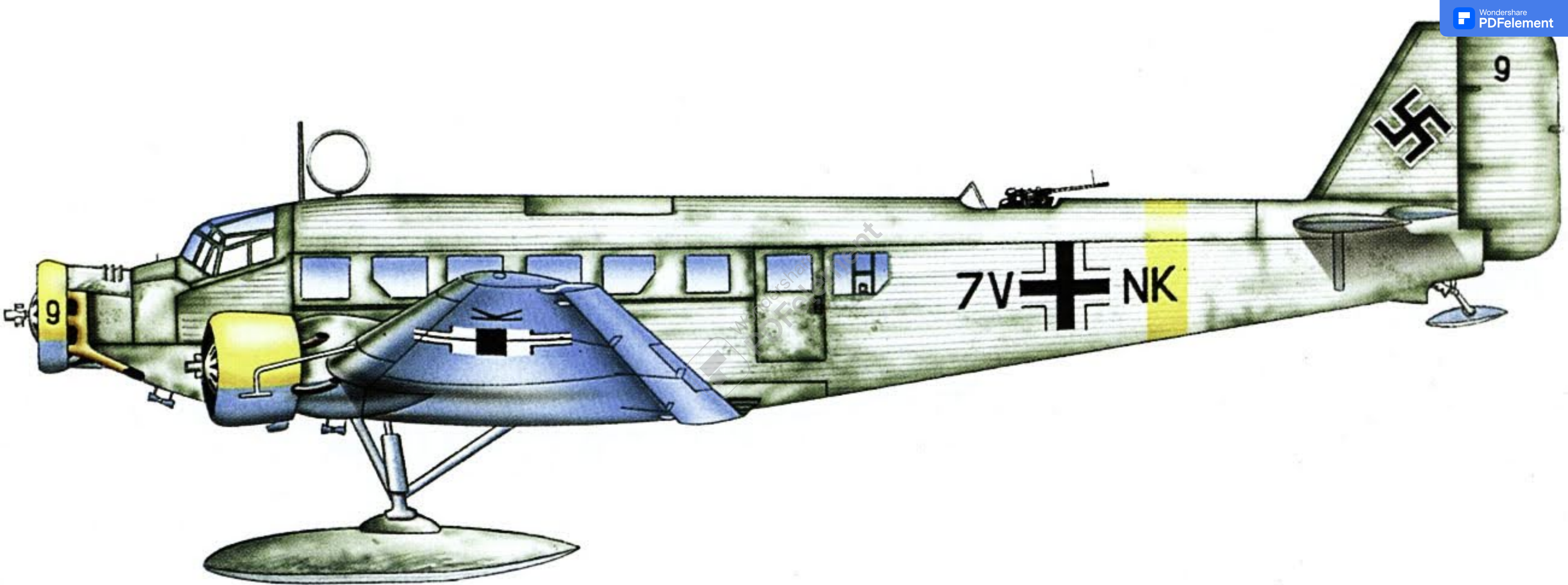


ABOVE RIGHT: This is the other Ju 52/3m which landed at Asselborn on 22 January 1945. It had a slightly different form of winter camouflage to that on 4V+BP but was also fitted with flame dampers for night operations and a de-icing system.



Junkers Ju 52/3m 4V+BP of 6./TG 3, January 1945

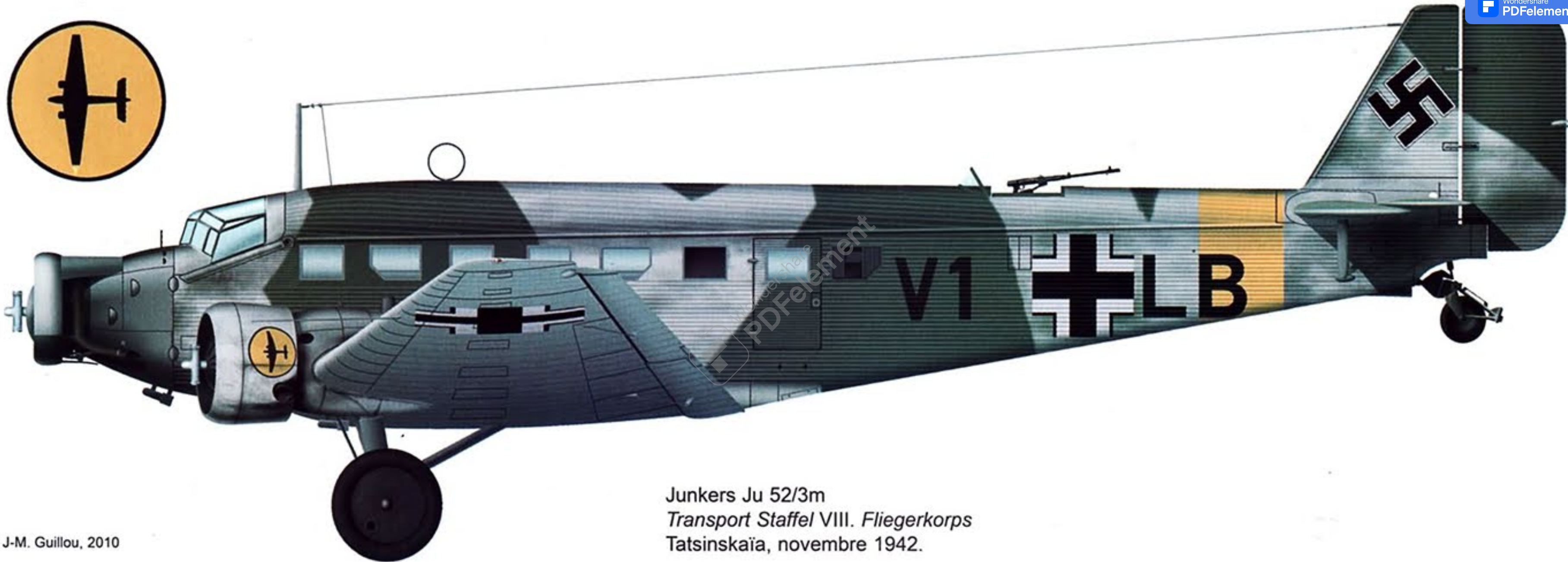
For a winter camouflage, this aircraft, W.Nr. 7279, has received a meandering overspray of white over the green 70/71 splinter pattern uppersurfaces. The undersurfaces were 65 with all of the area outboard of the wing Balkenkreuz in yellow, and the operational markings 4V+BP on the fuselage were in black with the individual aircraft letter 'B' outlined in white. Note the flame dampers fitted to the exhausts, the de-icing duct leading from the engine nacelle to the uncorrugated wing leading edge and the antenna for the FuG 101 radio altimeter under the port wing.





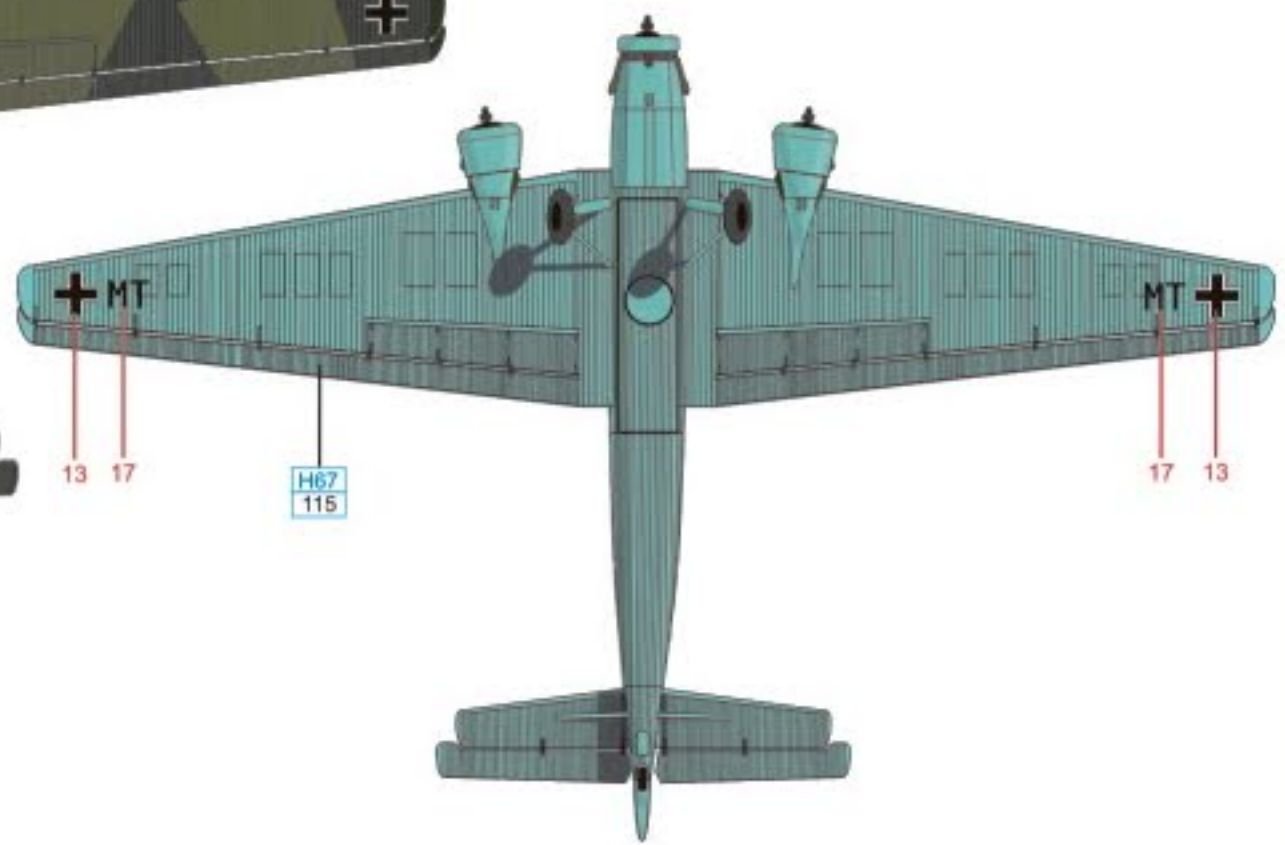
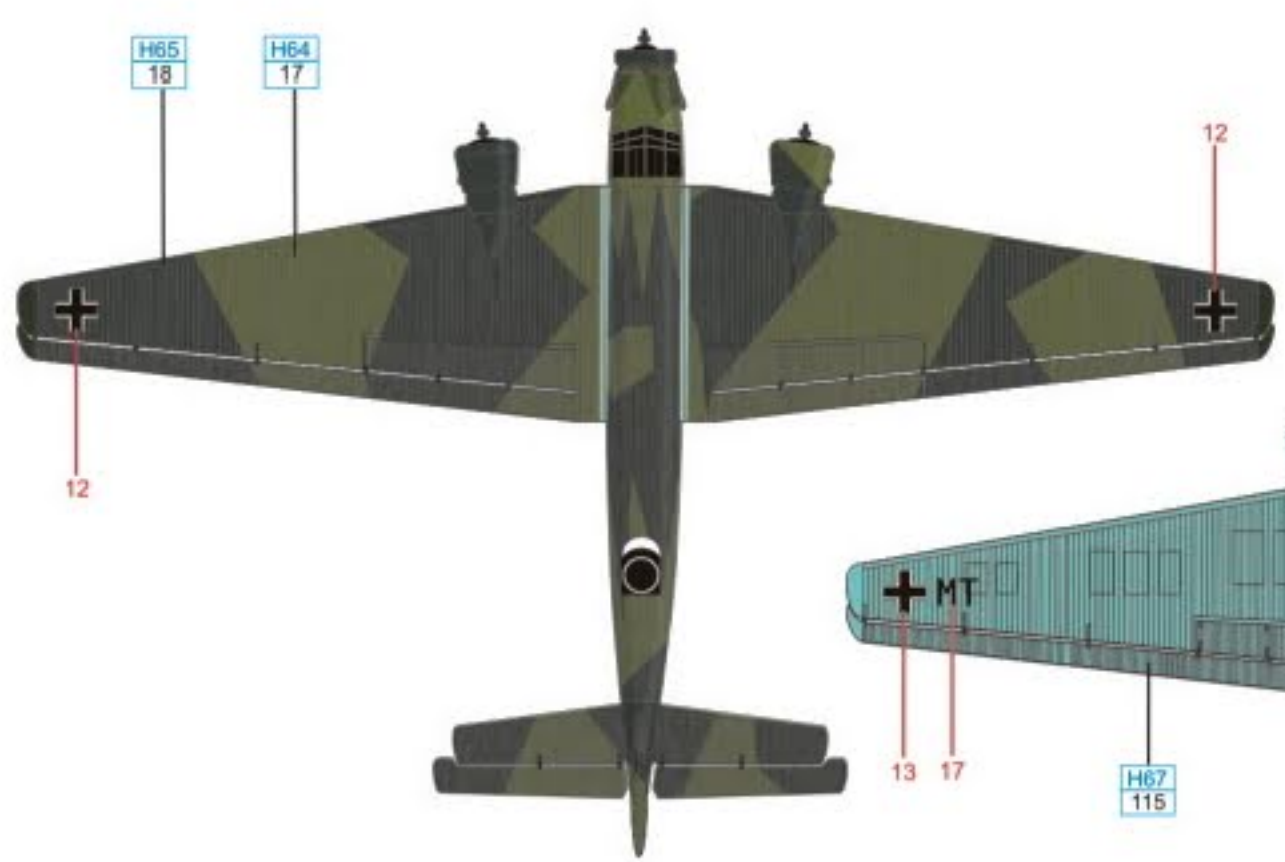
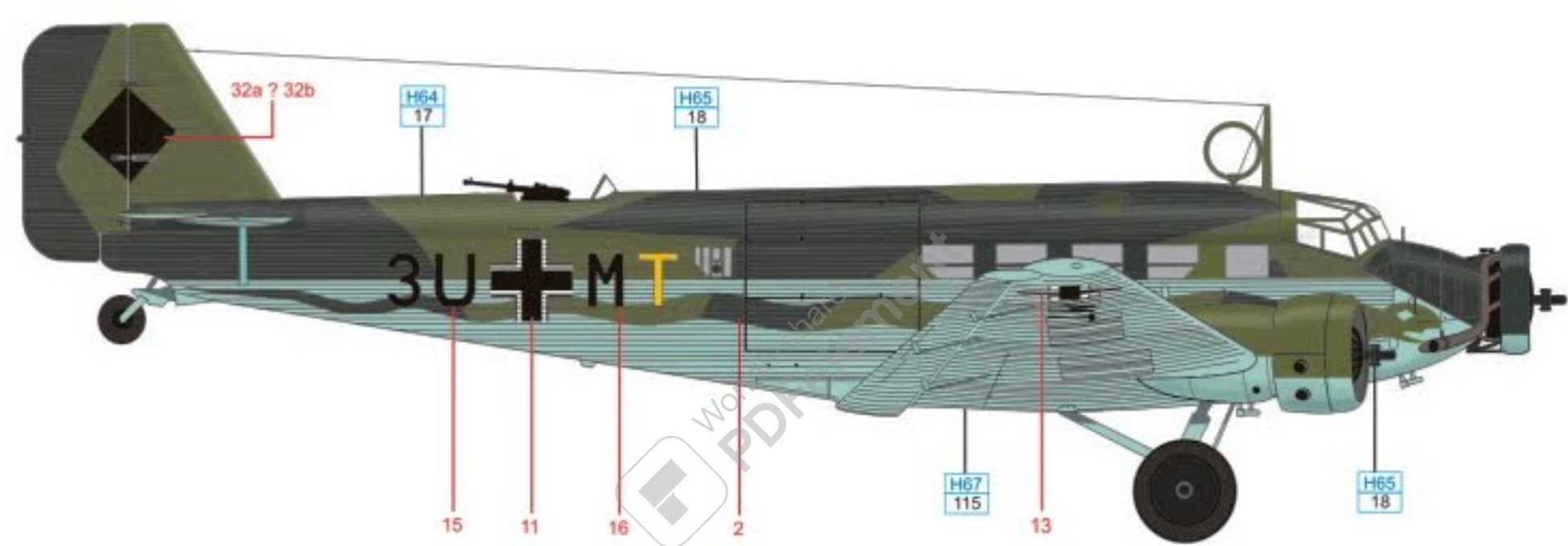
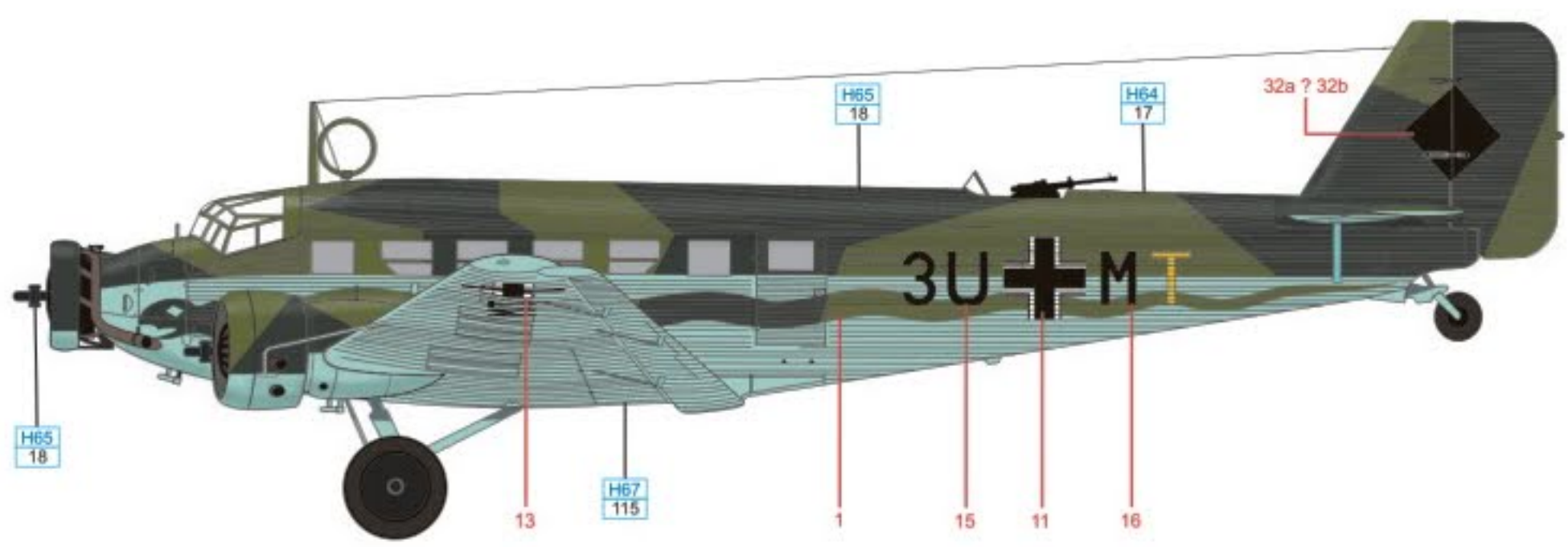
Junkers Ju 52/3m 4V+MV of 11./TG 3, Herzogenaurach, early May 1945

Although originally camouflaged in a standard 70/71/65 scheme, this machine's long service and exposure to sunlight has faded the uppersurface colours so that they appear as a single overall green. The tail area shows small, contrasting areas of more recently-applied paint where earlier unit markings had been overpainted and where the camouflage had been touched up. The operational code on the fuselage had also been changed and the fuselage sides and wings were marked with heavy carbon deposits from the engine exhausts.



Junkers Ju 52/3m
Transport Staffel VIII. Fliegerkorps
Tatsinskaïa, novembre 1942.

D 3U + MT, 9./ZG 26, France, 1940



BLACK GREEN FILM 70	H65 18
DARK GREEN FILM 71	H64 17
LIGHT BLUE FILM 65	H67 115

